

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 53, No. 51

Two Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 22, 1938

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE

WE DO not think anybody need be surprised at the extent and immediacy of Herr Hitler's demands upon the British Empire. He has every reason to realize that he can for a short time cash in upon his military and strategic superiority, and that if he is going to do so he will have to do it before the British can render their own armament adequate and before the Americans appreciate the importance of coming to the defence of democratic principles while they are still capable of being defended.

What the British are going to do during this period of inferiority is something of a problem. They cannot be perpetually playing for time, for Herr Hitler has a habit of putting a date limit upon his ultimatums and refusing to allow of any postponement. He is today in a much better position to retain the support of the German people if he goes to war than he was a few weeks ago; for the German people have had fairly convincing evidence that the democracies are afraid of them, which is exactly the kind of assurance which is calculated to make them bubble over with enthusiasm for the attack.

Speed in defensive preparation and rearmament is very evidently the one imperative requirement of the British situation. In these preparations Canada, it seems to us, should join as wholeheartedly as she can. If Herr Hitler decides to precipitate the struggle in the near future, it will again, as in 1914, require a considerable time to bring the military resources of the United States to bear on the situation; but those of Canada should be available for what are likely to be the crucial weeks at the beginning of the conflict. It is fairly evident that the United Kingdom will enjoy the full and cordial co-operation of Ireland in any such struggle, and Canada cannot afford to be much behind that sister member of the British Commonwealth.

A Servant of Empire

THE news of the death of Lord Stanley brought a very personal grief to many thousands of Canadians who had been deeply impressed by the knowledge, tact and amiability which he displayed during his visit to Canada to open the Toronto Exhibition only a few weeks ago. These qualities were the more notable because even at that time he was clearly suffering from the old injury which has since been the cause of his death. Lord Stanley was one of the most attractive examples of that most attractive class, the old British aristocracy with its profound sense of noblesse oblige and of the obligations of leadership. As long as the old English families continue to produce men of this calibre and the English people continue to recognize their quality and accept their leadership, the country and its institutions should be reasonably secure. But there is an urgent need for the extension of these influences to the overseas Dominions, and Lord Stanley's death is the more regrettable because he realized that need and was himself the precise type of personality to do a great deal towards meeting it effectively.

Canada Begins to Fly

THE inauguration this week of the Trans-Canada air service puts a mark upon the page of history which will not be erased so long as the present era of scientific progress endures. This country has allowed itself to get into a backwater in the matter of air transportation, in every respect except the servicing of those remote mining areas whose wealth cannot be developed by any other method. This situation is at last being remedied, largely through the enterprise, vision and organizing capacity of the Minister of Transport, and we shall henceforth have a system of rapid transportation from coast to coast at least comparable with that of other progressive countries.

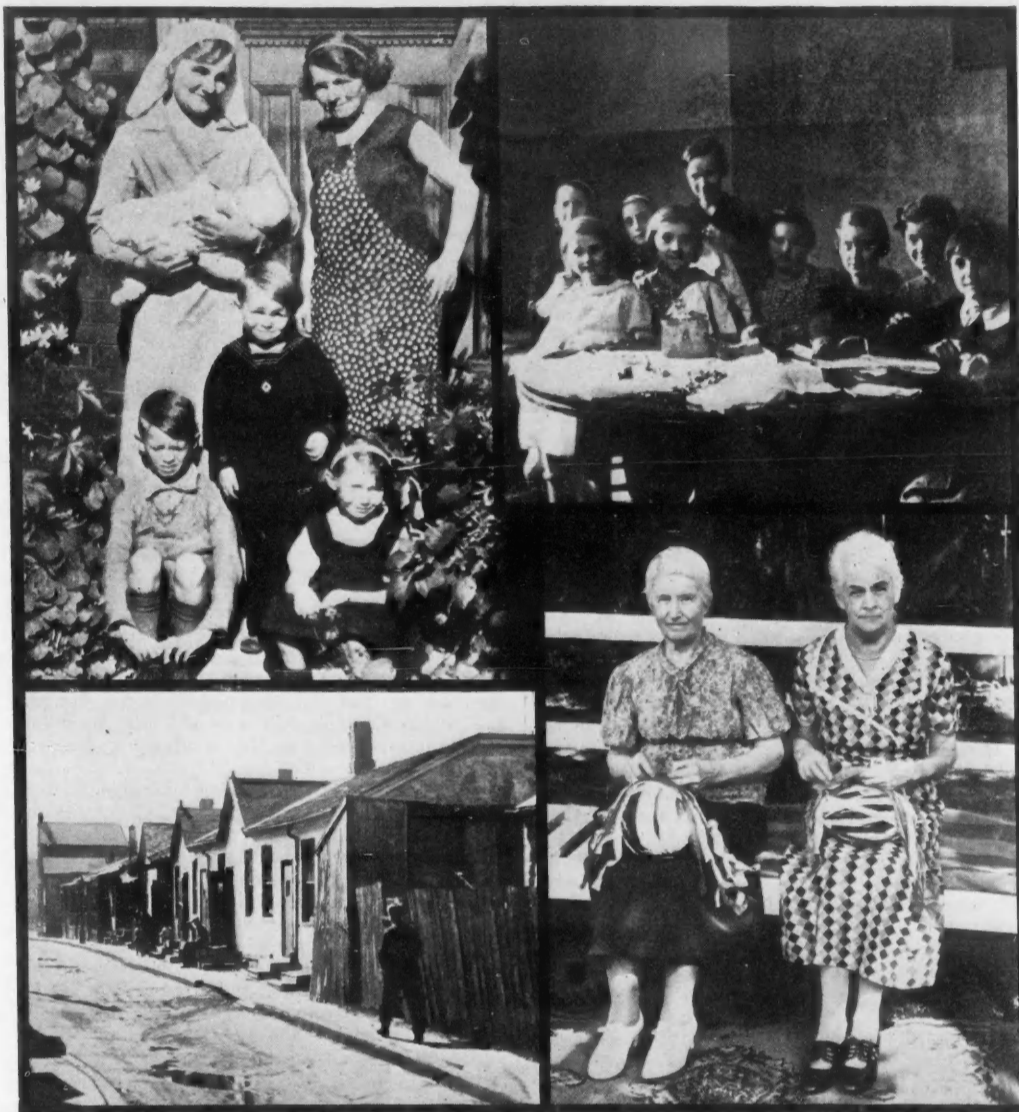
The public has little awareness of the immensity of the efforts which have been necessary in order to make the flying routes safe and reliable over so vast an area of what is largely very difficult country. Mr. Howe and his advisers seem to have done a very conscientious job in the provision of navigation guides, landing places, weather warnings and the innumerable other safeguards which convert flying from a hazard to a routine. We wish the new service every possible success, but especially the success of a long record of complete safety and regularity.

Much will now depend upon the extent of public support of the new services, and this in turn depends upon the education of the public to an appreciation of the great advantages of speed which the new system offers. The real cost of the service is largely in the ground equipment, and the more flying is done the cheaper will be the cost per unit.

Newspapers by Air

FOLLOWING the inauguration of the trans-Canada air express a significant use is already being made of the new medium, for the transporting of Toronto daily newspapers to Montreal and Winnipeg and even to the coast cities. That means that in Montreal and Winnipeg, at least, the inhabitants will have the opportunity of getting their copies of the *Telegram* and the *Star* and the *Globe and Mail* almost as soon as the citizens of Toronto themselves. A great many people may be skeptical of the value of this, but it will do no harm to Canadian unity if the people of this country become better informed about the goings-on in other sections of the country than their own.

On the other hand, we do not deny that there was a tremendous value in the old system, when one



COMMUNITY FUND ORGANIZATIONS throughout Canada are at present engaged in their annual campaign for funds. Three of these photographs by "Jay", all taken at the establishments of agencies which are members of the Toronto Federation for Community Service, suggest something of the increased happiness, security and good citizenship which results through social service work. The fourth photograph is a Toronto street, typical of the neighborhoods in which welfare agencies do a large part of their work.

received one's out-of-town newspapers several days late, particularly when they were of the metropolitan type which featured international news. There is nothing so salutary as reading a newspaper headline that has begun to get stale. It makes one cautious about becoming emotionally excited by the news and inclined to reserve judgment on what one reads as it comes hot off the press. Naturally one does not see one's own town paper after it is two or three days old, except accidentally when wrapping up the garbage. So that late-coming newspapers from other centres did perform a very valuable service.

Nevertheless we are convinced that the advantages of the new system will outweigh the old, and we congratulate the Toronto newspapers on their "up-and-goings" and entertain the hope that the other cities will return the compliment and send us their newspapers by air express.

Mr. Dunning Returns

IT IS no exaggeration to say that a sigh of relief went up from the whole business community of Canada and a large part of the agricultural community when the news appeared on the front pages of the newspapers this week that Finance Minister

Dunning was returning to his duties. No one man in recent years has engaged the confidence of Canadians of all sorts and classes as has this shrewd and amiable Westerner who in the intervals of politics as shown that he is quite capable of holding up his end amid the intricacies of Eastern finance. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will be able to curtail his own ministerial responsibilities and delegate parts of his work in such a way that there need be no recurrence of the over-strain which has kept him away from his office and the Cabinet Council during so momentous a period.

Mansion House Funds

IT IS extremely unfortunate that the long established British custom of having nation-wide charitable funds raised under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London should have led to the approach to Canada on behalf of the Czechoslovak refugees being made through the channel of the mayors of the Canadian municipalities. With all possible respect to Mayor Raynault and Mayor Day, the offices of Mayor of Montreal and Mayor of Toronto do not in any conceivable respect correspond to

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IT HAS been one of the most enjoyable Octobers on record, thanks to the weather man. And, incidentally, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown
Especially in Toronto, where it has no
place to lay itself down.

—Old Manuscript.

We agree with Mr. King that Bermuda would be a nice place to hold world conferences. We can think of no place more ideally remote from reality for the making of international treaties.

There is no truth in the rumor, of course, that the reason the King and Queen are coming to Canada next May is to get a first-hand look at Mr. Aberhart.

SONG BY A WELL-KNOWN WORLD CHARACTER

I'm Adolf the Fuehrer
And little by little
My hold's getting surer
On Europa the Mittel.

Travel agencies are reporting an unusual rush of tourists abroad. Going to Europe, no doubt, for the convalescence.

Modern proverbs: Speech is silver, but silence is Russia.

It's a curious phenomenon, remarks Oscar. As the time to Christmas gets shorter, the Christmas present list gets longer.

It may be possible for the democracies and the fascist states to exist side by side, but they're going to get unpleasant cracks in the neck from watching one another.

The Little Theatre Movement continues to progress but it cannot count itself a pronounced success until it has been ruined by the movies.

Russia has isolated herself from Europe. Which, says Timus, is like the germ isolating itself from the patient.

The suggestion that Great Britain keep its air fleet down to one-third the size of Germany's has been described as merely a trial balloon. The immediate British scorn probably surprised the Germans, who in their stolid Nordic fashion no doubt expected Great Britain to submit meekly once more and put up a third of a trial balloon in reply.

By the way, has anybody yet called them pest-sellers?

Esther says she's rather sorry the international crisis is over. Now she says she has nothing to think about but her own troubles.

KINGDOM OF CANADA

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE visit of King George to Canada next year will afford the first opportunity that a British Sovereign has ever enjoyed of functioning directly and personally in his capacity as King of Canada, or of any other of his autonomous Dominions. We take it for granted that this opportunity will be made use of to the full, and that King George while in this Dominion will exercise the functions of Kingship, to the extent of superseding the Governor-General and taking over the functions of that officer in connection with the Canadian Parliament and Cabinet. If in order to attain this end it is necessary for him to appoint himself his own Governor-General, so as to comply with the terms of the British North America Act, we take it that no objection would or could be raised by anybody. But such a devious method seems hardly likely to be necessary. The British North America Act declares that the executive government of Canada is vested in the King, and that the provisions of the Act referring to the Governor-General extend and apply to the individual possessing the title of Governor-General "or other the chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the King, by whatever title he is designated." This surely leaves ample room for the King to function as "chief executive officer" on his own behalf and in his own name. The command of the armed forces of the Dominion has always been vested in the King, and was never transferred to the Governor-General.

THE British North America Act did not expressly contemplate exercise by the King of the powers vested in the Governor-General, for the very simple reason that they were then simply the powers of a delegated and instructed officer of the British Government. If King Edward VII had visited Canada while he was upon the throne, he could not have taken the place of the Governor-General, for he could not without British authorization have functioned in connection with the Parliament and Cabinet of the Dominion. That Parliament and Cabinet required somebody to function with them who was a responsible servant of the British Government, acting under instructions from that Government. Today all that is changed.

The actual presence of King George in the Dominion of Canada, and his performance of all the duties and exercise of all the prerogatives attaching to the Kingship of Canada, will bring this situation to light in a dramatic manner so that it can scarcely continue to be misunderstood by even the most casual observer. It is an interesting question, however, whether, the new situation having been once registered by the King's performance of the functions of Head of the State in this Dominion, we ought ever again to revert to the machinery and terminology of the old system—a machinery and terminology which have been left unchanged although the whole constitutional position which they represent has been radically altered.

It might well be assumed henceforth that the natural and normal state of affairs in Canada is that the King is personally present in the Dominion and exercises his Royal functions, thus reversing the present assumption, which is that a delegate normally represents him and his actual presence is exceptional. This would require an alteration of the text of the British North America Act. In the absence of the King the normal procedure, in these changed circumstances, would be to vest in a body of Commissioners those of the Crown's powers which must be capable of being continuously exercised at Ottawa, such as the giving of assent to legislation. This is the device employed in Great Britain, and its use would tend to establish more clearly than ever the complete parallelism between the British and Canadian monarchies.

IT WOULD then be possible for His Majesty to send out to Canada once or twice a year, for a brief visit and not for residence, a member of the Royal House or one of the great noblemen of Britain to function, not as a Governor-General, which title would become extinct, but as a visiting Viceroy and personal representative of the Crown. Many individuals would be available for such temporary duties who could not possibly be secured to serve as a Governor-General in residence. Such a procedure would add to the dignity of government in Canada and strengthen the realization of Canada's allegiance to the Crown, while removing the last—and now entirely misleading—vestiges of Canada's old constitutional subordination to the Government at Westminster.

These suggestions are far from being merely academic. It is highly important that Canadians should make known to themselves and to the world the true facts concerning their relationship to the Crown, by the most striking symbolism that they can devise. Canadians are perfectly satisfied with that relationship as now developed, and have no desire to imitate the recent tendencies of Ireland, concerning which a writer in the last issue of *The Round Table* has said: "We are in fact a Republic in all but name so far as our internal government is concerned. Externally our relations with Great Britain and the Commonwealth arise from mutual necessities and reflect our parity of status." If King George were to visit Ireland it is extremely difficult to see what functions he could perform there, under the terms of the new Irish Constitution. When he visits Canada it should be made obvious to the entire world that he has functions to perform here which are of the highest importance.

"PAINTINGS OF WOMEN" is the title of the exhibition with which the autumn season of the Art Gallery of Toronto opened this week. The show, which consists of representative examples of the work of most of the masters in all periods of painting, will remain on view for a month. Paintings from the exhibition reproduced herewith are, from left to right: a canvas by Georges de la Tour, the seventeenth century French artist whose importance was not fully recognized until the past few years; Amadeo Modigliani's "Madame Zborowska"; El Greco's "Mary Magdalene"; and Goya's "Contessa de Gondomar."



THE CASE FOR THE MUNICH PEACE

BY C. B. PYPER

ON SEPTEMBER 20, Premier Chamberlain, who for seven months had been subjected to almost unprecedented abuse, enjoyed an ovation such as has been given no statesman within living memory. The world recognized that he had saved it from war. Germans and Italians joined with British and French in gratitude for peace. Statesmen of the Dominions were unanimous in his praise. Commentators previously hostile changed their tone overnight. One went back to Pitt to find a parallel for his fame. Another, less happily, compared him to the showy and hasty Canning. Criticism was silenced in the general chorus of applause.

When he met the Parliament that had sent him to make peace, the criticism was renewed. It was said that he had betrayed Czechoslovakia and that the republic alone had paid for peace. He was accused of having surrendered Central Europe to Hitler. He was charged with having made France a second-rate power by breaking up her system of alliances. It was pointed out that the pledge given to Czechoslovakia constituted a dangerous departure from traditional policy. His own general policy was once more attacked.

HE SAID the betrayal charge was preposterous. It was, Czech affairs were not Britain's business. The republic was one of the biggest mistakes of the treaty-makers, and the men primarily responsible were two highly esteemed statesmen—Masaryk and Benes. They had pressed for inclusion of the Sudetens, and their governments, though good on the whole, had done little or nothing to make the German minority contented. When Mr. Chamberlain became Prime Minister he found this problem on his doorstep. What he did, in addition to saving the world from war, was to save Czechoslovakia from annihilation. That was his word for it. It may be added that, war or no war, the Sudeten territory was bound to go. That particular mistake would never have been repeated.

Premier Daladier had said that the peace saved the republic from "rapid destruction." Hitler said nothing, but he undoubtedly agreed with the two Prime Ministers. Against these informed opinions, there were only vague mental pictures of the gallant Czech army, in its mountain fortifications, holding out till Britain, France, Russia and a host of smaller nations came to crush the invader. For these there was no warrant but fancy. How little anybody knew about what other nations could or would do was shown when France, believed above all to be strong and resolute, cracked and sent up a cry for peace.

WITH the betrayal charge disposed of, there arises the question: Should Britain, France and Russia have fought to crush Hitler before he became too powerful? That brings up the question of their ability to crush, about which no observer knows anything. It presents also another moral issue. If Chamberlain had fought for that purpose, he would have been guilty of the Machiavellianism his critics denounce, and would have forfeited all claim to the support, moral or material, of nations like the United States. He had to have an issue on which he could appeal to the world.

The suggestion that he should have plunged the world into war in order to maintain the French

system of alliances will not bear examination. The worth of most of these so-called alliances was doubtful—that with Poland, for instance. One, the Franco-Russian treaty, had been properly disliked in Britain from the beginning. It was a standing challenge to the dictators, it was partly responsible for the Czech problem, it brought Paris under Moscow influence, and it threatened to involve not only France but Britain in the conflict between Fascism and Communism. It may be added that, of all the mental pictures conjured up during the crisis, none was so fantastic as that in which Soviet Russia figured as a big, all-powerful, benevolent giant, longing to fight for freedom and democracy. As a matter of fact, Russia, pledged to protect Czechoslovakia, said nothing and did nothing. If there was any betrayal, she, not Britain, was to blame.

THE assertion that Czechoslovakia alone paid for peace is answered by the further charge that Britain, in promising to protect the weakened republic, paid too much. This guarantee, as Anthony Eden has pointed out, represents a dangerous departure from British policy. It is the price the Prime Minister paid, a price that terrifies even those who have been urging him to protect every nation under the sun. He may be blamed for unwisdom, but not fairly by those who accuse him of sacrificing the Czechs, and not at all by those who take the circumstances into account. The guarantee is also an answer to the suggestion that he is leaving France in the lurch, as he could not hope to defend Czechoslovakia without French help. The answer is not needed, as no British government will connive at the weakening of France.

It is rash to say that France has become an inferior power, but, if it were true, it would be owing to circumstances over which Mr. Chamberlain has no control. One is that, with a stationary, or falling, population, she is neighbor to a growing nation that is already stronger by 25,000,000 people. Another is the internal trouble, fomented by Moscow influence, that has kept her from making full use of her energy and resources. A third is the parliamentary system that keeps her in a state of continual political unrest. These are serious handicaps, and whether or not they can be overcome depends on the French themselves. They cannot be overcome from the outside, and her friends cannot go to war because she is weak or to give her a factitious authority. All Britain can do is increase her own strength to make up for French weakness.

THOSE are some of the reasons why Mr. Chamberlain refrained from war. To them may be added the fact that the British people, the Empire and his own Parliament wanted peace. The House in which he has been criticised sent him to Munich to find a way out, and the members knew there could be only one way out. A few days earlier the

Manchester *Guardian*, leading anti-Chamberlain paper, had suggested that the solution arrived at would be the best—"if there were yet time." Before that *The Times* had made the same suggestion. He had an overwhelming mandate for his action and to have disregarded it would have been to act as a dictator, not as the head of a democratic people.

With regard to the attack on his general policy, it may be said that that policy, of appeasement, had justified itself completely for all who did not want war. The Italian agreement had converted Mussolini from an enemy to a helpful mediator. If it had not been made, Britain might already have been at war and there would have certainly been much less chance of stopping Hitler. The argument against appeasement was based on the supposition that the dictators would not fight. That, it is to be remembered, was the contention of those who are now criticising the Prime Minister.

THE Czech affair taught many lessons, which ought to be kept in mind. One, not needed by thinking men, was that Hitler is an extraordinarily able, daring and determined statesman. The belief that he was a foolish windbag and bluffer was a dangerous delusion. If it returns, the democracies deserve to perish. Whatever may be thought of his conduct or character, the man who in a few years can make a depressed and disarmed nation one of the proudest and strongest in the world is not to be despised. He has done more than that—he has won victory after victory without war, taking shrewd advantage of every opportunity that offered, or that he created.

He had counted, among other things, on the fact that Britain was still unprepared. Her rearmament program, begun only last year, was not within two years of completion. When it was launched, it was stated that her policy would be one of peace at almost any price till 1940 or thereabouts. It was not to be expected that Hitler would wait till then and he did not. He took Austria first and prepared to take Czechoslovakia. Balked in May, he prepared resolutely for his onslaught in October. He told the world that in his Nuremberg speech. There was then no question of his determination.

IF THE victory of the dictator is a defeat for democracy, the blame does not rest on Mr. Chamberlain. To accuse him is as though one were to send a yachting skipper to sea in a leaky craft and, when he had just succeeded in coming safe to port, blame him for not having won a race. Some may say that he should have plugged the leaks earlier. The answer to that is that he has been plugging leaks, caused by his political opponents and present critics, since 1931. His first task as Chancellor of the Exchequer was to cure the disastrous condition caused by the financial folly of the Labor Government. It was a big job but he did it. By

doing it, he made the vast expenditure on rearmament possible.

For disarmament his opponents and critics were to blame. One of them, Lord Cecil, resigned as head of a disarmament delegation because the Conservative government of the day would not go as far as he wished on the way to what was called "peace." The pacifists, peace societies and Labor members who have lately been crying for war had for years urged unilateral disarmament and reliance on the League of Nations. The Baldwin Government elected in 1935 had been told to rely on the League. Till the League failed, the Government could not have ventured on any large scale rearmament program—the pacifists would have fought it tooth and nail. Even when the League had failed, Labor opposed rearmament. That opposition continued well into this year and only a few months ago the Trades Union Congress was balking at steps to speed up defence preparations.

What Chamberlain did was to save the world from war and gain time to rearm thoroughly. The map of Europe has been altered, but it would have had to be altered at some time or other. It is unfortunate that it had to be altered under threats, but it is better that it has been altered under threat than if it had been altered by war. When all the arguments are put forward against the Prime Minister, the inexorable fact remains that the only alternative to his course was war. There is no escape from that.

THE future is neither so rosy as the pacifists of a few years back pictured it, nor so black as the pessimists paint it today. A catastrophe too terrible to contemplate has been averted, and even the dictators, having seen it close up, may shrink from facing it again. Mussolini at least is anxious for peace, and Hitler, having made good his boast, may possibly make good his promise. To assume that he is going to stride straight on to the Black Sea is to credit him with invincible strength, to credit Mussolini with complete subservience, to forget Russia and the Balkan states altogether and to leave Britain and France out of the reckoning.

It is assumed that his acquisition of territory makes him unconquerable—those who fear him most in the present are those who mocked him most in the past—and that from now on nothing can stop him. To this it may be replied that in the first few weeks of the last war, Germany occupied Belgium and the rich industrial area of Northern France, and yet lost the war. At the very worst, the most the democracies have lost is a campaign and a strategic advantage. They have paid no price in human life and they have gained time to prepare for the next campaign.

Meanwhile, the man who saved the world is still seeking its safety. If his opponents and critics will learn their lesson and give him support, he may reach his goal. If they do not—if they divide the people for political reasons, dissipate the energy of the nation in party conflict, raise doubts in other democracies by ill-considered criticism, and antagonise the dictators by futile abuse—his efforts will be frustrated, war will come, and—the democracies may lose. At present, democracy has a fighting chance to survive if the democratic peoples can agree to take it. If they do not, the dictators are bound to win.

THE SPELL OF NATURE

THERE is no wisdom in the ways of men
Like that which dwells within some wooded glen,
Where fitful breezes part the trees on high
And show blue spaces of the open sky.

The stream that tumbles from some unseen height
And sings a song most loudly heard at night
Tells more of God than all the monstrous tomes
In college courts or 'neath cathedral domes.

And oft when weary with the cares of life,
Of warring nations and ancestral strife,
I seek such quiet nook and lie at ease
Companion only of the rocks and trees.

The little sounds that by the soul are heard,
Some falling leaflet or some twittering bird,
Steal through the silence and have power to heal
The grief which none can utter, only feel.

Then fading like a memory of the past
The world slips from me and a spell is cast
Around my soul until I drift apart
And dwell with loving nature, heart to heart.

Quebec.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

Sydney T. Liddetter, Garstang Road, Preston, Lancs., England, writes: "Can you let me have a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT for September 3, 1938, which contains an article, 'This Man Chamberlain,' by C. B. Pyper? It is the finest article on Chamberlain and his policy I have yet read, and I should like a copy if you can let me have one. I inclose 6d. in stamps." We have sent Mr. Liddetter his copy. We shall send him also this present issue, in which Mr. Pyper discusses the Peace of Munich.

"Hans Valdin," who discusses the Montreal "War of the Orchestras," is a business man of that city who would never dare talk so frankly on so thorny a subject if we did not promise to keep his identity secret. But a great many Montrealers feel just as he does.

We congratulate Marketing on the very interesting issue with which it has celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, and which contains a review of thirty years of advertising in Canada. In 1908 Winnipeg was the only Canadian city possessing an advertising club. Magazines published solely for women "were just beginning to break ground." Woollen underwear was the most advertised element of wearing apparel. (Can there be something wrong with the theory that any industry can be kept alive by advertising?) It is abundantly evident that these have been thirty years in which the Canadian public has rapidly become advertising-conscious.



BUSINESS AND FINANCE CONFER. D. H. Gibson, Vice-President of Simpson's, Ltd., Toronto, and Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, talk things over at dinner at the Seigniory Club in the Province of Quebec.

—Photo by Associated Screen News.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

that of the Lord Mayor of London, and the chances of either office being occupied by a man of broad national vision (and free to give that vision some scope) are not particularly high. The almost unanimous response of the heads of the Canadian municipalities to the suggestion from the Mansion House seems to have been a more or less polite refusal to take any interest in the matter and an intimation that in Canadian cities charity begins at home and is likely to stop there. The only honorable exception that we have noted is that of the Mayor of Edmonton, who must have quite as many domestic problems as his confrères, but is not entirely blinded by them to the troubles of other parts of the world.

The episode will have served a good purpose if it impresses on the British promoters of Empire-wide public undertakings that the governments of Canadian municipalities are not a suitable agency, at any rate in hard times, for co-operation in such tasks. This is in no way a reflection upon Canadian municipal institutions or municipal authorities. Owing to the preposterous manner in which we are carrying on the business of unemployment relief, these authorities are compelled to devote a large part of their time and energy to squabbling with other authorities for money which ought to be forthcoming automatically, to carry on a task which the municipalities should never have been asked to carry on.

Federation Funds

THIS is the month when the various Canadian cities, that are fortunate enough to have such organizations, are in the throes of the annual fund gathering campaigns of their Welfare Federations or Community Chests.

It is not for a moment suggested that all efficient charitable work is done by agencies that are within a Community Chest federation; some of those that maintain entire independence have methods and personnel equal to the best to be found in the agencies composing the federations; but as a general rule it is probably quite safe to say that, in most places where they exist, the federations have nearly a monopoly on the scientific methods and highly trained personnel engaged in philanthropic social work in their communities. The result is that each dollar entrusted to them for expenditure possibly does two or three times the work of the haphazardly donated dollar.

The public should know more of their work from day to day throughout the year—how the portion of the funds for each agency is carefully budgeted for the entire year; how, through their central clearing houses of information and case histories, overlapping in aiding any individual or family is virtually impossible; how almost every agency has its own particular and usually highly specialized duty to perform; and how the specialized agencies co-operate with each other to produce for each city a perfectly co-ordinated social work mosaic. The only unhappy circumstance about these co-ordinated social work mosaics is that they could always make good use of more funds than they ever receive.

The Opponents of War

THE element—probably a strong majority element—in Great Britain which is seeking the development of peaceful relations with Germany consists of two very different factions, and Canadians will do well to distinguish very carefully between them.

The two factions which are at present united in the pursuit of peace have little in common except their reluctance to accept a war between Great Britain and Germany as inevitable, to say nothing of desirable; but this reluctance is sufficient at the moment to compel them to unite in opposition to the pro-war element, though it leaves them differing widely as to the extent to which precautionary preparations should be carried on with a view to the contingency of war being found unavoidable.

The more moderate faction of the peace party, and the faction which we imagine is much the stronger and enjoys the sympathy of Mr. Chamberlain himself, consists of people who have no great admiration for the present government of Germany, and who do not regard it as Europe's sole effective bulwark against the onward march of Communism. But this faction is reluctant to destroy the present German



SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE ARABS.

régime, on account of the appalling conditions of collapse and chaos which it believes would result over a large part of the map of Europe. It believes further that a distinction can be drawn, to some extent at least, between the German government and the German people; and it attaches considerable importance to efforts to appeal to the German people, over the heads of their government, by such devices as Mr. Chamberlain's spectacular flights to Berchtesgaden and Munich. It believes that the German people are not anxious for another war with a group of major European powers.

But there is another element in the peace party, and one which seems to be growing both in Great Britain and in Canada. This is the element which welcomes and admires the Nazi régime as the only effective bulwark against the spread of Communism, and therefore against the widening of the area in which God and the property system are simultaneously abolished. We do not know whether there is or is not a "Cliveden Set" as described by the more sensational socialistic journalists, but there is undoubtedly a Cliveden doctrine, and this is it. We do not think Mr. Chamberlain shares it, but those who hold it are useful allies at the present time, and he cannot be blamed for making use of them. They are the people who accept as gospel truth the fulminations of Herr Hitler against "the lying Jewish Bolshevik international press," and who feel that the high rate of production and low rate of consumption which have been attained by Germany and Italy under their autocratic governments are well worth the total sacrifice of personal liberty and the incarceration of a few hundred thousand Jews, socialists and democrats in concentration camps and on desert islands. They are distressed at the atheism

of M. Stalin, and regard Herr Hitler and Senor Mussolini as stout supporters of the Christian religion. They deplore, as Mr. Beverley Baxter deplores, and many of them would like to suppress, the expression in England or Canada of any anti-Hitlerite views, on the ground that such expression tends to give the Germans the idea that Great Britain and the Dominions are not unanimous in the desire to be friendly with Germany no matter what she does.

We think it is important that Canadians should distinguish between these two attitudes, both of them at the moment favorable to peaceable relations with Germany, because we think the one attitude is capable of being adhered to, as a policy of Great Britain and also as the common policy of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the other is not. We do not believe that a majority of the citizens of the British Empire, or of the English-speaking world, can ever be brought to aid and abet the worst manifestations of German aggressiveness, merely because that aggressiveness may possibly work to diminish the aggressiveness of Russian Communism. We do not believe that any large element of the peoples of these countries will ever be brought to accept the theory which Herr Hitler has taught his docile Germans to accept, that every published statement hostile to Germany or to German policy is the work of Jewish conspirators who have obtained practical control of the democratic press and are using it to overthrow the capitalist system. Above all, we do not believe that Great Britain or any of the Dominions are prepared to carry their friendship to Germany to the point where they will restrict their armaments to a level which would make it impossible for them to be of any assistance to anybody whom Germany may decide to attack.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Teaching What Isn't Known

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WE ARE a little nervous about "Joe" McCulley's demand that the rising generation be instructed by their school teachers concerning the events which have occurred in the world between the date at which history instruction commonly ends under the present system and that at which they begin to familiarize themselves with current events through the newspapers. "Joe," as most of our readers know, is principal of Pickering College for boys, but does not like to be known by that slightly official title. He is on perfectly sound ground when he points to the hiatus which commonly exists between the past history which one learns by study and the current history about which one is informed by the news; and it is desirable that intelligent young people should recognize that hiatus and do their best to fill it up by enquiry concerning what took place within the recollection of their parents and grand-parents. But there are grave dangers in trying to teach them about those near-at-hand events in the same way as we teach them about the Norman Conquest, the Cromwellian Commonwealth, the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and the American Revolution.

The Fundamental Ideas

ABOUT all these latter subjects there is a generally accepted view, which can safely be presented to young people with the information that it is the accepted view, and that it belongs to the fundamental ideas upon which our society is based. This does not mean that it is necessarily true, or that it will never be varied or altered; it need not be true at all, and it can always be varied every time the fundamental ideas are varied. But there must be fundamental ideas, and it is a good thing to have them taught (with the reservation, which the more intelligent students will make in any case, that they are merely fundamental ideas and not absolute truth) in the educational institutions where the young are prepared for the kind of society in which they will have to function. But the trouble is that there is no such accepted view about events which are nearer at hand. There has not been time for an accepted view to crystallize. The Victorian Era, for example, came to an end about 1900, and the frontier expansionist period on this continent came to an end about 1914. The historical view concerning both of these periods has not yet had time to crystallize. The Victorian Era view seems to be crystallizing fairly rapidly, though there is plenty of room for debate upon many of its phases, and men may yet shoot one another for what is at bottom no more than a difference of opinion about the Boer War. The expansionist era view will certainly not be definitely settled for another generation. We have a strong suspicion that what "Joe" McCulley really wants is the right to teach his particular view about the Boer War and the expansionist era as being an Accepted View; and our only objection to that is that it isn't an Accepted View yet, though it is very possible that it will ultimately become one. On the other hand, the Accepted View when it arrives may turn out to be something entirely different. Nobody knows yet.

WE SUGGEST therefore that the principal of Pickering College go on doing what we have no doubt he has been doing very ably for years, namely putting his view of these comparatively recent events before his students, not as a fundamental idea of our present civilization, but simply as one among several theories about the way in which that civilization has recently developed, admitting that there are other and very different views to be taken into consideration. This is what happens at the universities, and the students derive a lot of valuable exercise for their intellectual muscles from weighing the different views of different professors and deciding between them. This is an entirely different process from that of "teaching" the history of the Holy Roman Empire or the French Revolution to a class in school.

Great War is Still a Question

WE RECALL having once written an article entitled "On Teaching What is not Known." It seems to us that there is altogether too much of a demand, by teachers dealing with subjects involving human behavior, for the right to teach what is not known but merely happens to be believed by them. It is a dangerous right. The authority of the classroom and the textbook should not be employed to back up views for which the community as a whole is not ready to accept responsibility. It will be a long time, for example, before there is a generally accepted view in any Province of Canada concerning the Great War. "Care should be taken," said Captain the Rev. E. Ralph Adye of Whitby to the Toronto school trustees the other day, "that whoever speaks in a Remembrance Day service should state the case according to the facts. Persons who have had no contact with the Great War sometimes state the facts in rather oblique fashion, if you get what I mean." We get what Captain Adye means, but he does not know what he is talking about. The facts about the war are too vast and too innumerable, and they have not yet been sorted out into an Accepted View; this is the reason for all the trouble about Remembrance Day services. Just as soon as people realize that there is no Accepted View about the war, and probably will not be one for another fifty years, they will stop demanding that Remembrance Day orators and school textbooks shall teach it, and we shall all be much happier. In the meantime, everybody—Captain Adye, Mr. Tim Buck, President Cody, Cardinal Villeneuve, Mr. King and Dr. Manion, Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Aberhart, Prof. Underhill, Prof. Line, Prof. Leacock and Prof. Stewart—all these must be at liberty, at the proper time and in the proper place, to propagate their own respective views, in order that the Accepted View may have a chance to develop freely. We do not see why they should not all participate in Remembrance Day. The dead whom we commemorate on that day had no Accepted View of the war, for the living who fought with them and survived have no Accepted View to this day, and differ as widely among themselves about it as any other class of the citizens.



WILLSON WOODSIDE, writer and lecturer on international affairs whose authoritative articles frequently appear in *Saturday Night*. Mr. Woodside is addressing the New Writers' Group of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association in Alumni Hall, Victoria College, Friday evening, October 21.

—Photo by George McCracken.

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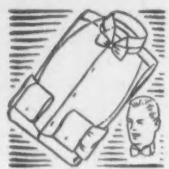


JANET BALDWIN, well-known Canadian Danseuse. In private life she is the wife of Boris Volkoff and his associate in the performances of the Volkoff ballet. This summer they appeared as solo-dancers in Reinhardt's production of "Faust" in the Hollywood Bowl.

—Photo by Scott Malcolm.



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THE WEEK IN CANADA

Where Canada's King May Not Lay His Head

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THE Canadian Government did rather nicely during the week but the mayors of various Canadian cities and one provincial Premier got themselves all involved in matters that are somewhat outside their usual routines. The Canadian mayors, not of their own volition let it be said, got most unhappily tangled up in the vast and presently surging currents of international affairs. Premier Hepburn in Ontario was involved, but did not allow himself to be tangled up, in Empire affairs. Canada has two Provinces, Ontario and Alberta, in which Their Majesties will have no official places to lay their heads when they come to Canada next year. The controversy over the closing of Government House by the Ontario Government was naturally revived almost within an hour of the announcement that the King and Queen are coming to Canada. Then someone made the delightful suggestion that Toronto's great architectural white elephants be fitted up by the Provincial Government for their accommodation. Said Mr. Hepburn, very promptly: "The Government is ready to provide whatever accommodation Their Majesties and their attendants may require—accommodation, let me say, quite befitting the occasion—but in so doing it is not prepared to rehabilitate any architectural monstrosity like Casa Loma or Chorley Park!" The Canadian mayors on the other hand were greatly embarrassed by the request from the Lord Mayor of London that they take the lead in their respective communities in raising a fund for Czech refugees; most of them firmly and none too tactfully indicated that their interests did not extend beyond their own municipal boundaries within which they had serious relief problems. Mayor John W. Fry of Edmonton however was able to see the world as a whole and launched a fund; he was promptly rewarded by an anonymous Sudeten Czech who presented him with some of the most exquisite Bohemian glass ever seen in Edmonton.

DOMINION

Aviation: A six-hour express service between Winnipeg and Toronto went into operation on Trans-Canada Airlines. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, announced that the Winnipeg to Vancouver end of the air service will likely be carrying passengers by the end of November.

Cabinet: Prime Minister Mackenzie King sailed on a Bermuda vacation. Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, his health greatly restored, returned to Ottawa from his long rest.



OCTOBER EXERCISE. Out for a brisk stroll at the Seignior Club in the Province of Quebec are George C. McDonald of Montreal, former President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., and the Hon. Thane A. Campbell, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

—Photo by Associated Screen News.

in Atlantic City and Prince Edward Island.

Defence: The Department of National Defence issued promotion lists elevating 46 officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force one grade; various navy and army promotions were also announced. The Bren gun contract investigation before Mr. Justice H. H. Davis continued at Ottawa.

Employment: The total of fully employable persons on relief in Canada in August stood at 124,000, a decrease of six per cent. from July, and of 13 per cent. from August a year ago, the Department of Labor announced.

Supreme Court: The Department of Public Works announced the award of the contract for the Supreme Court of Canada building at price of \$2,500,000 to Anglin-Norcross Ontario Ltd. of Montreal.

Trade: Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced the award of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair to L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal; the successful tender was for \$128,893.

ALBERTA

Drought Farmers: Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, announced that Alberta Crown lands in Edmonton district and other areas will be made available to settlers who wish to move from drought areas.

Oil Industry: Hon. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary, announced the appointment of Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray of Calgary and Major L. R. Lipsett, Ardley barrister, as two-man Royal Commission to investigate fuel oil prices in Alberta and report upon what should be fair and equitable prices for petroleum products.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Historical Site: Provincial Government ordered plaque placed upon the unmarked grave near Lillooet of J. H. Scott who grew first tobacco ever produced in Western Canada.

Price Control: The Government entered the field of public utility price control with announcement that the Cabinet will immediately fix gasoline prices for the Province.

MANITOBA

Agriculture: In hope of solving marketing problems confronting agriculturalists of Western Canada, Premier Bracken announced his Government will invite to a conference representatives of the leading wheat exporting countries and Provinces; the conference is planned for mid-December.

Education: The special committee appointed to investigate the reason for 1,256 out of 2,612 students failing on the Manitoba Department of Education grade XI Canadian history paper reported that the paper was a fair test, that it was fairly marked, and that the failures were due to the students knowing very little about the subject.

ONTARIO

Education: Hon. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education, announced that formal entrance examinations for admission to high school will be eliminated in all subjects except English literature, composition and grammar, spelling, writing and mathematics.

Forest Fires: Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, personally took charge of Government's activities to provide relief and shelter

for families left homeless by disastrous forest fires of the Fort Frances area.

QUEBEC

Agriculture: Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, announced the grant of \$1,000 to the Pomological Society of Quebec to assist it in advertising Quebec apples in the daily newspapers of the Province.

Education: Premier Duplessis stated that he planned to find an early solution for the financial problems of the University of Montreal and it was announced that the committee appointed many months ago to study the University's finances will resume its sittings.

OBITUARY

Arnoldi, Frank, (K.C.), Toronto, one of Canada's oldest practising lawyers, second oldest "old boy" of Upper Canada College, former chairman of the honor board of national Boy Scout organization (90). **Badham, Walter A.,** Kentville, N.S., fruit grower, former professor at St. John's College, Cambridge, England (76). **Bardorf, Charles Frederick,** Montreal, general superintendent of St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Ltd., noted technical authority on sugar, former lecturer in chemistry at McGill, amateur painter (75). **Bouchard, Albert,** Chicoutimi, Que., president of the central council of Catholic Syndicates of Chicoutimi (42). **Bowman, William Henry,** Toronto, advertising executive, vice-president James Fisher Company Ltd. **Brown, William Godbee,** Montreal, real estate broker, "dean" of Montreal Kiwanis Club (88). **Cameron, Miss Christina Elizabeth,** Montreal, war nurse, former provincial president Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society. **Deschamps, Joseph,** (Chief Sundown), Lillooet, B.C., noted Indian chief (77). **De Jaeger, Achille,** Montreal, head of French Art Weaving Company (50). **Eaglesham, Dr. H. E.,** Weyburn, Sask., former Liberal Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature; for Weyburn (66). **Fidler, Thomas, Selkirk, Man.,** Riel Rebellion veteran, member of noted Northwest Territories exploring and fur trading family (85). **Griffith, Julius H.,** Vancouver, widely known business man, former provincial commissioner of Boy Scouts (72). **Martin, Darius,** Deer Island, N.B., Justice of the Peace, jack of all trades and master of undertaking, basket-making, carpentry, cabinet-making, painting, veterinary surgery and farming (91). **McFee, M. C. Coll, (M.Sc., F.C.I.C.),** Montreal, chemist and electrical engineer, former head of chemistry department of Montreal High School, writer of chemistry texts. **Portelance, Moise R.,** Montreal, former superintendent of clerks of the Superior Court for 27 years (74). **Sanderson, William K.,** St. Thomas, Ont., veteran railroader, former chairman of St. Thomas Hydro-Electric Commission and member of City Council, former executive member of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association (75). **Thomson, R. G. C.,** Toronto, president Brazeau Collieries Ltd., vice-president Western Canada Flour Mills, director of various other companies. **Trotter, Mrs. Ellen Freeman,** Toronto, former principal of Woodstock College, Woodstock, N.B., widow of former President Thomas Trotter of Acadia University (78). **Williams, Herbert Andrew,** Montreal, president Williams-Thomas Ltd., and of Canadian Poster Co., Ltd., past president Poster Advertising Association of Canada (62).

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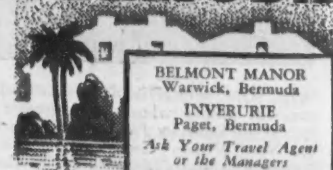


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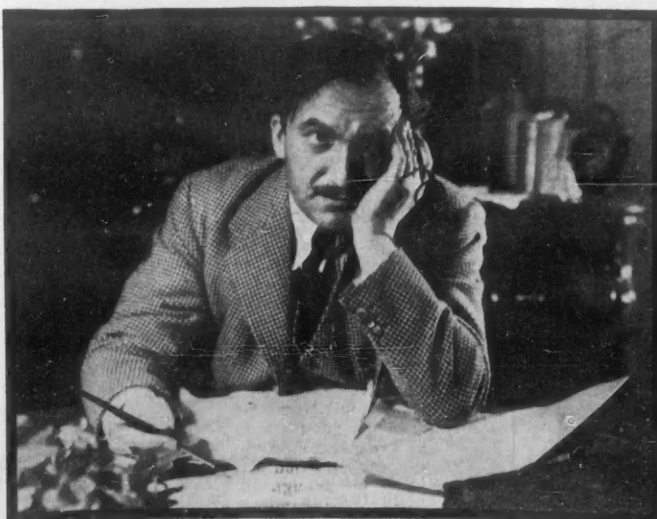
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THE NATION

Manion Goes West Blessed

BY R. W. BALDWIN

TUCKED away in one of those corners which the architects of Canada's legislative seat seem to have designed for the express purpose of confounding the uninitiated visitor trying to reach them, is the office of the Chief Conservative Whip.

The past two weeks has seen the usual between-session seclusion of this party retreat shattered by the coming and going of an almost continuous stream of delegations and political emissaries. Behind its desk, Hon. R. J. Manion, Canada's doctor-statesman, has been busy with the task of stitching up wounds in the Conservative hide which the July convention and his own election as leader had failed to heal.

It was all a prelude to his hurried conquest of the Western Provinces which must be accomplished in time to bring the Conservative leader back

to the east before the November by-elections.

TO WHAT extent he has succeeded in his political surgery may be shown by the events of the next few weeks. The western trip and the three by-elections in Brandon, South Waterloo and Cartier will be the testing ground for the National Conservative party and its new chieftain. Mr. King's generosity in leaving the field open has drawn the main fight away from Dr. Manion's own by-election in London though the leader has still to contend with the "nuisance value" of the C.C.F.

Meanwhile Dr. Manion has gone west with the blessing of eastern Conservatives. His tour of the Maritimes has strengthened his prestige with the rank and file. His actions of the past few weeks are said to have reassured the big business interests of the party who have been frankly disturbed by some of the doctor's utterances.

The truth is that on the Maritime tour Dr. Manion spoke as he felt on the basis of what he saw. And it was this sincerity which captured his eastern audiences. He left for the west last week with the intention of abridging his vocabulary in deference to fearful party groups, though he has reserved the right to be swayed by circumstances. From his reform platform the Conservative leader has not backed an inch. He saw in it the cure for unrest in the Maritimes. He believes in it as the remedy for the Social Credit ailment of Alberta and the unemployment riots of British Columbia. So far as this program goes the so-called Conservative big interests are ready to follow. In the main they are not averse to the party flying the reform flag so long as it does not become tinted with Rooseveltian Newdealism.

ONE thing which has puzzled Ottawa Conservatives is the leader's reported intention of steering clear of the Government's wheat policy. They find it hard to imagine a party leader traveling across the prairies without talking wheat. But Dr. Manion says he doesn't know enough about wheat—and thereby points a moral to Liberal and Conservative orators alike.

The statement also carries the intimation that Dr. Manion may leave the wheat question to his western platform colleagues, among whom, it is rumored, may be his convention rival, M. A. MacPherson, K.C.

Among the visitors to the capital before Dr. Manion's departure was Hon. Earl Rowe, retiring leader of the Ontario Conservative party. Fresh from the Toronto meeting which set December 9 as the date for choosing his successor Mr. Rowe, it can be assumed, was in the line up at Dr. Manion's Parliament Hill office. Nor is it inconceivable that Mr. Rowe broached the subject of the provincial leadership. But Dr. Manion alone knows what result, if any, that interview may have.

A FEW minutes' walk from Parliament Hill in a non-air-conditioned court room which has not helped to unrudder tempers, Col. George A. Drew was listening intently to a deputy minister's account of his department's negotiations leading up to the government's Bren machine gun contract. This week Col. Drew, whose magazine article inspired the Royal Commission Enquiry, has had his own innings in cross-examining Deputy Minister Lafleche.

Whatever the result, the evidence so far has gone a long way to justify an enquiry and has done nothing to hurt Col. Drew's political stock. At the Toronto Conservative meeting the "Drew for Leader" banner apparently was riding high on the wind, carried by a group of party stalwarts who are demanding a complete reconditioning, if not elimination, of the provincial machine. It may be significant that the wind-up of the Ottawa probe will be separated by a few weeks at most from the Conservative Convention.

However, political fortune is perhaps the ficklest of all her tribe and political winds can veer a hundred ways in two months.

THE Bren probe last week produced one incident which set up a minor flutter in Ottawa's constitutional circles. It was Gen. Lafleche's statement that he, as Deputy Minister of National Defence, accepted full responsibility for the Bren contract with the John Inglis Co. The evidence is at least consistent with



THE MOST SOUTHERLY PART OF CANADA'S MAINLAND. A study from the air by E. Flickinger, Windsor, Ont., of Point Pelee National Park in Essex County.

the earlier statement made by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, in the House of Commons: "The minister, himself, can take no credit for this contract."

The sticklers for constitutional government have been recalling certain phrases about cabinet responsibility and "elected representatives of the people."

COMING EVENTS

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Matthews will grace with their attendance the opening concert of this season's series by the Hart House String Quartet on Saturday evening, October 22, when a particularly choice program is to be played. The works selected for this important occasion are the Mozart Quartet in D Major (K. 575), the first of the great "cello quartets" dedicated to the King of Prussia; the Maurice Ravel Quartet in F Major (the only work of this kind by the great French tone-poet); and the triumphantly romantic Quartet in A Major, Opus 41, No. 3, by Robert Schumann. The long interval since the last Toronto series of concerts by this internationally famous organization, and the memorable program announced, have aroused considerable interest in what promises to be one of the outstandingly brilliant musical evenings of the season.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, October 3, the San Carlo Opera Company inaugurated its three weeks' season in Chicago, following a successful New York season in Rockefeller Center. The second opera on the 4th, was "Aida" and the cast identical to that scheduled for the November 3rd performance at Massey Hall. Norina Greco, new to the company last season, and who will be new to Toronto as Aida at this performance, is young and her portrayal of the title role has all the advantages and none of the drawbacks of youthfulness, according to Mr. Stinson of the Chicago News. "The freshness and clarity of her voice, wrote Mr. Stinson in his October 5th review, in addition to her sensible and effective performance, won her the unsparring enthusiasm of a large audience; also the very interested and prophetic approval of every musician whom I heard discussing the bill."

Lyuba Senderowna, the Amneris in "Aida," has rejoined Mr. Gallo's company, her mezzo-soprano voice reported to be more lovely than ever. Mostyn Thomas, the magnificent baritone, will be cast in his greatest role of Amonasro. Mr. Lindi's Rhadames is well known and admired. The corps de ballet will again have Lydia Arlova and Lucien Prideaux to lead them through the cleverly woven dances of the opera.

At the close of the Chicago engagement the entire organization comes to Toronto. "Carmen" opens the series of six operas at Massey Hall on Wednesday, November 2: "The Barber of Seville" with a new baritone "find" in the name part (Ivan Petroff) will be Thursday's matinee. "Aida" is the evening performance. Friday night brings Hizi Koyke again in the title role of "Madame Butterfly"; the Saturday matinee will be "Lohengrin," sung in German, and the closing opera is "Il Trovatore" at night.

FIVE ballets, three of which are new, will be presented by the Mordkin Ballet at Massey Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 21-22, in the course of a pre-Broadway tour that the big and colorful organization will make before opening on November 10th at the Alvin Theatre.

The new ballets, which will have their world premieres during the pre-

Broadway tour, are "Swan Lake," Mikhail Mordkin's symphonic version to the Tchaikovsky music, with decor and costumes by Lee Simonson, art director of the Theatre Guild; "Trepak," an ambitious modern work with music specially composed by Alexandre Tcherepnine, scenery and costumes by Serge Soudeikine; "Voices of Spring," a homage to old Vienna, with music by Johann Strauss, the Waltz King, and scenery and costumes by Simonson.

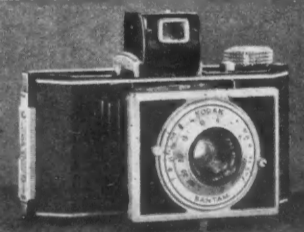
These three ballets will be performed by the Mordkin troupe on Friday evening, October 21st at Massey Hall. Other ballets to be performed on Saturday night are "La Fille Mal Gardée," with Mordkin taking the comic character part of Marcelline, and "The Goldfish" by Pushkin and Nicolai Tcherepnine. "Swan Lake" will be repeated at this performance also.

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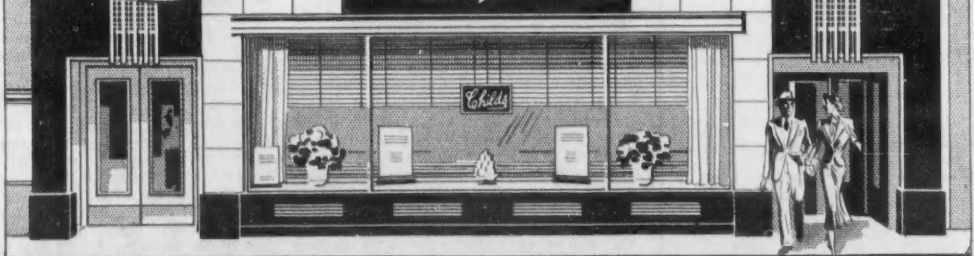
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is Underfoot?"

SAYS MANAGER
OF "CHILDS"

PEEL ST., MONTREAL

Childs



ARTIFICE AND NATURE. The more vertical of these streamers of light are the paths of fireworks during a recent celebration at Kirkland Lake. The more horizontal streamer is a flash of lightning that occurred during a thunder storm which came up suddenly while the fireworks display was in progress. In fortunately recording the phenomena, the photographer, H. Farah of Kirkland Lake, left the shutter of his Zeiss Super Nettel camera open for fifteen minutes.



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Canada Is People

BY JOHN GRIERSON

This article is based on a radio talk delivered by Mr. Grierson over the CBC network. The author came to Canada at the invitation of the Dominion Government to report on film possibilities.

A FEW weeks ago I talked on the air with my friend D'Arcy Marsh. I had just come in from England and Marsh was doing one of these "Carte Blanche" interviews of his—asking these raking questions interviewers do—What had I come for?—Why was I here?—and, with one foot still on the boat so to speak,—"What did I think of Canada in general?" I said I had come along at the invitation of the Federal Government here to have a look at Canadian films. I was asked, "What do you think of these pictures of ours? Do you think they give a strong picture overseas of what sort of fellows we Canadians are?"

Well, I had to confess, No, I didn't think so. I had seen many Canadian films but most of them were about National Parks and people on holidays. I didn't think, so help me, that Canada could be just the big innocent baby-hearted holiday haunt it pretended to be in its pictures. I thought maybe somebody did some work once in a while, and that, in fact, is my interest in the world. I'd like to see more and more films about real people.

OF COURSE, I have to admit I am a mere skimmer of the surface. I have been in Canada three or four times before but I never forget the word of Plato, "It is only when you have lived long with a thing and intimately with a thing that the light kindles and the flame shoots upwards."

The greatest thing that happened to me, I think, was the airplanes in the West, the miracle of seeing the whole life of a country changed by an airplane. The scale of the country is different. I went from New York to Regina in eleven flying hours. I went from Lethbridge, Alberta, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in less than five. I saw below me the impossible miles of the Prairies telescope into something the ordinary mind cannot take hold of. The Canada I have seen puts Winnipeg a night's journey from Toronto and Vancouver half a day's journey from Winnipeg.

IN REGINA, I was sitting in the office of Superintendent Yule of the Royal Bank and down came a hailstorm. There were others there too, and the effect of that hail-storm was altogether dramatic. They were off to the window in a flash, examining that hail, weighing each pellet with their mind's eye, wondering if after all the plagues of Egypt—these last eight years of drought and rust and grasshoppers and dust storms and heartbreak—here possibly was still another. I don't think they weighed their investments at that moment. There are a lot of things I can't weigh, but I think I can weigh dramatic evidence, and it seems to me that eight years of a common feeling had brought them as near the land and the people as any farmer could be.

When I saw these gentlemen of Regina huddled like school boys over a storm of hail, I had a notion I would look pretty silly if after all my wanderings I had not met a single farmer. So I got into a bus and went a hundred miles and more into the country and met my farmer. Later, I travelled down the dusty roads from Edmonton to Calgary to see them getting ready for the stampede. I found it all very familiar—the loungers of the villages, the Indians passing decoratively like gypsies in their buggies, the babies bright-eyed, like gypsy babies the world over, the

young men dressing by the left the stoop of the local hotel with their hands deep in their pockets, just all young men do in the penultimate stages of liberty, and always in dust from the road blowing into the bus and keeping one in honest contact with the earth. Except that for the sense of space, the weird, inconceivable width of sky, the tenseness of the light so strong that cloud could knock your eye out, the size of the fields, so different from England's, I might have been back in Kent. Men of the land and men of the land everywhere. The cow-men at Calgary, who rode easily and quietly on their horses, and about the milling crowds, and just Scottish cattlemen who happened to be on horses.

BUT back of all that, one felt the eight years of the plagues of Egypt. I sensed that the corner of the mouth went down a little as the talked of those lean years—of the incredible disappointments—the heartbreaking economies—eight years out of one's life and ambition like a war. I asked one man who he thought of the crop, and he said rather queerly that it looked so good he didn't know if he would have heart to cut it, and my farmer out at Whitewood, near Regina told me a story which summed it up more pointedly still. He told me that he heard one day last winter that he might find a load of hay if he went up into what he called the Indian country, so he set out at four o'clock on a fierce winter's morning, and went twenty miles there and twenty miles back for that load of hay. He explained that his horses were weak with under-feeding and that it took a long time. He had to give his precious store of tobacco to the Indians on the reservation. And finally getting back he was so tired he fell asleep as he was, and when he woke up he didn't feel anything in his feet. There followed agonies of frost-bite in which the skin popped off, he said, like a glove. "Well," I said to him, "it sounds curious that an old time like yourself could be so careless about frost-bite." "Well, to tell the truth," he said, "I had forgotten about my boots. We were economizing so much, I had forgotten my boots were full of holes."

I DON'T care a hoot what films you make about Canada, so long as they are made about Canadian people—about the people who make this country what it is. Down in the States the other day, one man told me the secret of Roosevelt is, that he thinks people—he talks people all the time. What I would like to see in Canadian films is the atmosphere of these villages—these gaudy drug stores which you have, because you have lost your pubs—these men riding so easily in their stirrups at Calgary or sitting beside their prize Herefords. You can make a story out of the heroics of the cattle ranch and the farm. For that matter you can make a film out of any old aspect of Canadian life as it is lived and kicked on this continent of Canada. It will be all right if the man who makes the film has his eye on the ball and isn't trying to be too literary or fancy, but is just a good reporter close to his people.

When I hear about sectionalism in Canada, I have a notion that a lot of it is because Canadians don't know each other very well. One section doesn't know how the other section lives. They don't get together, because they don't in imagination live together. I don't want to pull an easy generalization, but I might almost say that Canada is a myth, it doesn't exist. And it never will till it is brought alive to itself—and that is all that being a nation ever means.

Canadian Art and the Crisis

BY GRAHAM McINNIS

London, Eng. (by mail).

AFTER a week of agonizing uncertainty, preparations for the "Century of Canadian Art" exhibition at the Tate Gallery are proceeding at a necessarily brisk pace. Although Mr. Eric Brown had arrangements well in hand by the middle of September, plans for the showing—as indeed, for everything else—were halted, and precautionary measures taken to safeguard the works of art, while we listened for nearly a week with our ears glued to our radios, hoping for the best but fearing the worst. Whether the crisis has been permanently or only momentarily solved now becomes of academic interest to us, as the Tate Gallery is rapidly stripped and the halls made ready for hanging the most representative showing of Canadian art ever to leave our shores.

They really do things very well in England. There is none of the fierce ballyhoo attending some trans-Atlantic openings, but quietly and inexorably the arrangements proceed with the scant ten days left till the opening. Edwin Holgate's "Ludovine"—owned by the Hon. Vincent Massey—has been made into a striking poster which is to be displayed on the myriad buses, street-cars and underground trains of the L.P.T.B. The press and the B.C. are giving generous aid. And in the Tate itself, John Rothenstein, the new and dapper young director, personally supervises every move.

THE showing is to be opened by the Duke of Kent at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, October 14; and in the evening a large reception is being held. The setting for the galleries has been reserved on either side of the gargantuan new halls donated by Lord Duveen of Millbank last year. Some irreverent spirits speak of the new halls as "Duveen's folly." While this attitude is uncharitable, it must be admitted that the towering pillars, the vast ceiling and the acres of wall-space, as yet

unadorned by a single painting or tapestry, do rather remind one of the baths of Caracalla. But the Canadian galleries, just off the centre hall, are admirably shaped to display our art to its best advantage. The exhibition itself is the largest and most comprehensive Canadian showing ever to be assembled. It is not only representative of modern art throughout the Dominion, but it is a complete cross-section of Canadian achievement in the creative field over the past century. It may be prosaic to speak of the five tons of painting and sculpture that were created for shipment by the National Gallery of Canada, but at least it gives some idea of the scale on which the exhibition has been planned. There are over 360 works by more than 120 living and deceased artists. The paintings start with the work of Kriehoff and Kane, and take us through the canvases of men like Fraser, Fowler and Gagen, to Watson and the Impressionists, Cullen and Morrice. Then come Thomson and the Group of Seven, and finally moderns of all shades. In sculpture the ground covered is almost as wide, for the exhibits range from the religious woodcarving of François Baillargé, through the monumental work of Philippe Hébert, to such contemporaries as Emanuel Hahn and Florence Wyle.

THE last time a comprehensive Canadian exhibition was seen in England was at the Wembley Exhibition of 1924-25. On that occasion both public and critics remarked on the force and vitality of our art. In the past fifteen years, many changes have taken place, and it is safe to say that the emergence of true "painterly" qualities will now be noticed. But with the general public it is the raw Canadian scene that still counts. In my next article I hope to be able to tell something of the various reactions to the exhibition, from the press, the sophisticated and the man in the street who—make no mistake—will be there and will say just what he thinks.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 22, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

I AM A STOCK MARKET GAMBLER

BY M. ARGIN

Can you "beat the stock market"? The writer of the following, who signs himself "M. Argin", says he can, and as he has successfully used his system and has consistently made money by it, the Financial Editor invited him to tell Saturday Night readers about it. He does so herewith, and may have more to say in succeeding issues.

As to the value of his "system", readers are invited to form their own opinion.

I HAVE a system for beating the stock market. And it works. It is a system based on simple principles that everyone or almost everyone is familiar with but which few people put into practice. There is no trick in it. If you like to gamble occasionally in the stock market, I will gladly let you in on part of my system; if you don't, you should stop here.

As I told the editor, only the simplest of well-known rules have to be observed. Stock market gamblers must apply the same keen concentration and commonsense methods to their trading as they would apply to the conduct of any successful enterprise. Some of the rules are so simple that it seems silly to repeat them here. But as you read on, you will find some interesting results have been achieved.

First of all, I found out by experience that stocks must be bought and sold as quickly as I arrived at a decision to buy or sell. There is only one place of this kind on the Continent and that is the New York Stock Exchange. On this Exchange, every trading day between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. I can buy or sell the shares of about 1,000 companies. I discovered, too, that the atmosphere of a brokerage office was no place in which to make up my mind about buying or selling. This should be done quietly in one's own home or at the office.

There is no need to go into the details of the mechanics of trading such as whether one should trade on margin or cash. Except to say that it was my experience that in trading for cash I lost more money than by trading on margin. Here again the reason is simple and obvious. When you buy for cash you get married to a stock and you take losses that you never would if you were trading on margin.

NOW there are two big important things about gambling in stocks I keep in mind. First, the proper timing of purchases and sales by a sound method; second, the correct selection of stocks that are to be the vehicles of my gambling activities. The first I shall discuss and explain briefly a little later on; the second, or my method for selecting stocks, however, I shall not disclose for reasons which will follow.

Before I discuss either one of these, I must say further that I never, never, forget the importance of the diversification of risks. It's another one of those things that I had to learn by costly experiments and it all boils down to "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." This is something that is flagrantly disregarded by so many who lose money regularly in the market. There is no business or industry today that, even for so short a period as six months, can be considered safe from the rapid changes which are being forced on it by competition and political and economic upheavals.

I never buy less than a list of five stocks and prefer to own a list of ten stocks. It is better to buy odd lots of ten companies than to buy 100 shares each of five companies, but much better to be able to trade always in 100-share lots.

Now then, that brings me to this matter of the time to buy and the time to sell. There is no system today available that is an infallible guide on this point. If there were, there simply would not be any market. Well then, is there any worthwhile method? There is.

THE best barometer—and that's all it is—of market trends today is the Dow Theory. I bought all the available literature on the subject, became a student, started to keep my own records, and apply my own interpretation. In fact, stock gamblers who would achieve the best results must make their own decisions based on what they believe the movements of the Dow Jones Averages are saying about the future trends of the market.

The Business and Market Forecast in SATURDAY NIGHT furnishes the comments of one student of the Theory. There are others, and I found that at important turning points in the market they do not always agree. This does not, however, invalidate the usefulness of the Theory. Any theory or system that would point unerringly and infallibly to every important market change of trend would completely destroy the market for stocks as conducted by the New York Stock Exchange. That is obvious. So much then, for my method of determining the timing of market purchases or sales.

Having selected a method for timing market entrances and exits, my next problem, quite as important, was the selection of the 10 best stocks that were to be the vehicles of my gambling. I tried first to get an answer to the question "What is it that makes some stocks advance so much more than others?" Nothing much came of that. I soon found that took in too much territory. Another more promising avenue of attack on the problem was "What stocks actually did go up when the market rallied?" This was just a matter of plain research and arithmetic. I found that while I was dealing with history, it yielded important clues.

So finally the question boiled itself down to this: "What list of about 10 stocks could be purchased at the beginning of an important market rally that would yield me the maximum of profit, as against a similar list of about 10 stocks that would yield only a minimum profit, or possibly a loss?"

A little study, much enquiry, developed a simple

method that had a commonsense basis; like so many other "simple" things pertaining to stock trading, I found that it was known to, but generally disregarded among speculators. This, however, is one part of my system I do not propose to explain. Its very simplicity would make it suspect with most readers but it is known and used today by many successful speculators, who, however, also observe all the other simple rules that the majority disregard.

HERE is information for the skeptical—a plain record of what happened. On or about May 31 the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages having rallied from 98.95, their March 31 lows, to 121.00 on April 16, and then having declined to only 107.74 on May 31, gave half an indication that the market trend was about to change. True the Dow-Jones Rail averages had not confirmed the Industrials, but that was one of the market risks which had to be taken when buying stocks. If the market was later headed downward, my purchases could be abandoned without a great

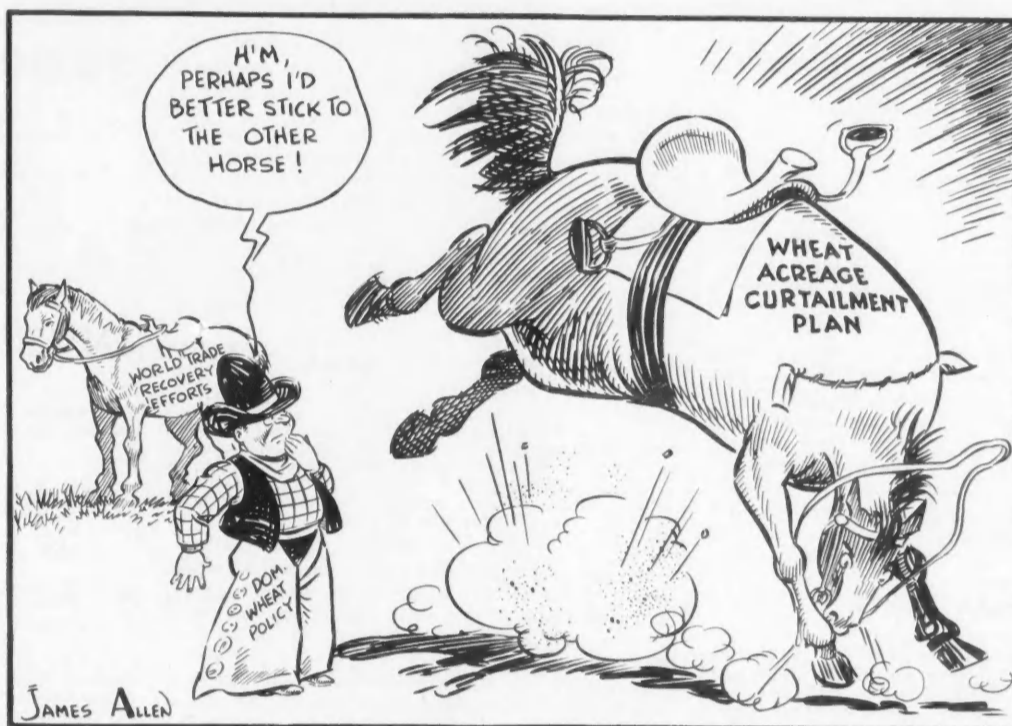
deal of loss. Incidentally, I don't propose to argue with readers or anybody about my interpretation of the change of trends, so please don't pester me or the editor.

Now, I might have bought either one or the other of a list of the following ten stocks:

Air Reduction—\$43
American Telephone & Telegraph—\$128
Commercial Investment Trust—\$34
General Foods—\$27.25
International Harvester—\$49.75
S. S. Kresge—\$17
Lake Shore Mines—\$49.13
Macy & Co.—\$27.75
National Dairy Products—\$12.75
Pennsylvania Railroad—\$14.25
Total—\$402.88

That is to say, one share of stock of each of the above companies would have cost a total of \$402.88.

(Continued on Page 9)



REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

BY J. H. SIMPSON

In the good old days people saved. For saving has now been substituted the theory of promoting. Under this theory, anything that promotes spending and employment is good—without any regard to whether income is thereby increased. The silver lining to a devastating hurricane is the replacement work it makes necessary.

But application of this theory means that the reservoir of capitalism which is savings must steadily become lower.

AFTER the flaying of the Northeastern coast of the United States and part of Quebec in late September, by the dying kicks of a West Indian hurricane, the following somewhat peculiar news item appeared in the American press, under a Washington date-line:

"President Roosevelt's economic advisers today saw a silver lining in the hurricane-driven clouds that wreaked disaster on the Eastern seaboard this week. They predicted expenditure of three hundred million dollars for building materials, furniture, highways, bridges, railroad equipment, automobiles and other goods swept away in the devastating storms and floods would add impetus to the nation's recovery movement."

The proposition seems to be, literally, to reap the whirlwind—and the strange thing is that there is some point to the contention of the economic advisers. Loss of property by storm, flood or earthquake, in the United States at least, is no longer an unmixed

tragedy. True, it is hard on the particular individuals who see their roofs flying across the street, but it is apparently assumed that these individuals have money in the bank which they will now have to spend. It is another example of a fact which I have mentioned in other articles—that the good of the state may be something different from the good of the individual. For business—and the state—will benefit by these individuals being forced to imperil their own financial security by spending their savings.

The odd thing about the theory is that, to be logical, it might be argued that the worst feature of the recent disaster is that it was not a still greater disaster. One might go further and say that it is rather unfortunate, apart, again, from its particular effect on certain individuals, that the world war which seemed, a few weeks ago, to be about our necks, was miraculously averted. For the chances to spend money in rehabilitation, following a modern war, far outweigh those which follow a hurricane. In this regard at least, man has risen superior to nature.

It all seems a little mad. But it is part and parcel of an economic trend which has been going on for some time. In the United States, about ten years ago, that popular economist, Mr. Stuart Chase, produced a thesis which he called, if I remember aright, the "Economic Value of Waste." He was talking (again if I remember aright, for I have not been able to find the article in order to refresh my memory) about phenomena then observable in the United

(Continued on Page 9)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices is upward.
THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's Theory, is upward.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. While stock prices have continued to move up during the present week, there has been a decided change in the character of the movement, as compared with earlier weeks. For the week ended October 1, for illustration, the market, as reflected by the closing Dow-Jones industrial average, registered a net gain of 10.11 points, or one point for each 750,000 shares traded; for the week ended October 8, a gain of 6.62 points, or one point for each 1,500,000 shares traded; for the week ended October 15, even assuming that Saturday's close is as high as Friday's extreme peak of 153.19, the market will have advanced but 3.44 points, or one point for each 2,500,000 shares traded.

It is patent, from the above figures, that the rate of advance has been undergoing a steady decline coincident with an increasing volume of transactions. This mounting resistance to advance comes at a time when the movement has gained 25 points and been under way for 17 trading days, compared with a 25-point gain and 14 days for the April rise, 28 points and 15 days for the sharp rise from June 18 to July 7.

Each of the last two mentioned advances was succeeded by recession (Continued on Page 11)



WHATEVER may come afterwards, we are going to have better times for a while. Informed opinion everywhere seems to agree on this. There is to be no boom, but a broad business advance based mainly on the need for restoring depleted industrial inventories and for satisfying the consumer wants that have been accumulated during the recession and which the increase in public purchasing power resulting from government spending programs will now help to make effective.

A BIG factor in increasing immediate prosperity will be expenditures for armaments. The United States is shortly to launch a big armament program and the effects of spending on this will be felt throughout the national economy. How far this may go is indicated by reports from informed quarters that the President's idea is to make the United States the equal in armament of any European power. Since the Munich affair both Britain and France have accelerated their production of planes and other munitions, and there is no prospect of a reduction. Other European countries, including the Scandinavian countries which formerly thought themselves out of the war picture, are now increasing their armaments. One way or another, much of this spending should benefit Canada.

WE HAVE, then, the prospect of improvement based on more or less normal business recovery, stimulated by extraordinary governmental expenditures for armaments as well as for social reconstruction schemes of the New Deal type. Money should soon be circulating more freely than in years, activity in the industries producing consumer goods should jump, and unemployment and relief costs decline. It is a nice picture, so far as it goes, and entitles us to feel complacent about the early future. But, to be happy, we have to shut our eyes to what comes after, when the nations have rearmament and the world's stock-in-trade consists largely of armaments and debts.

WAR may be "off" for the present, but the world is to continue indefinitely on a war basis. Direct expenditures for munitions are only one factor. Of greater potential significance, probably, are the indications that the governments of Britain and France are now going to control their countries' industry and economic life much more closely than formerly, with a view to preparedness for future war. In Germany private spending, private property and private investment have long been regulated by the State, and Britain is likely now to move in this direction as fast as she can accustom her people to it.

THE world trend right now is toward further centralization of economic power. Disregarding the possibility of actual war, that fact is the outstanding consideration today for the managers of industry, for investors, and for all those who have a stake in the existing economic system. The democratic nations are being forced by the pressure of the autarchies into undemocratic courses, for the sake of furthering efficiency. Where will it end? Will the democracies, while perhaps still clinging to democratic forms, themselves become as totalitarian as Germany and Italy? Or will the latter sooner or later collapse, because of the fundamental unsoundness of totalitarianism, and the pressure on the democracies thus be relieved?

THE possibility that considerations of self-preservation may force the democracies to adopt the tactics of totalitarianism gives rise to a nice problem. It is this. Should fervent believers in democracy fight the encroaching power of the State with all the means at their command, for the sake of preserving personal liberty, or should they accept it, even welcome it, for the sake of the stronger opposition to foreign despotic aggression it may make possible? If they oppose encroachments on liberty, will they be deemed unpatriotic, false to their duty to their country? If they do not, will they not lay themselves open to a charge (by posterity, perhaps) of having failed in their duty to their fellow-men?

PERHAPS nothing is to be gained by discussing this now—it is a bridge we can cross only when we come to it. But whatever we, individually, deem to be our duty, we can remember that liberty is something that mankind won only after centuries of struggle and bloodshed, and that it is not to be lightly lost. Yet it has already disappeared in many countries, most of whose people did not realize what was happening until it had happened. Its existence is threatened everywhere today, even on this continent. That is a thought that seems to be far from practical considerations of life as we have known it. But a new era has dawned in the world. Institutions which seemed to be as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar are threatened today. The world, in fact, is in process of being made over. Probably we can not halt that process, try as we may, but it is more than possible that individually as well as collectively we can contribute something to the shaping of the new society.



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CANADA ranks amongst the foremost exporters of lumber. She is also an importer of lumber, but upon a much smaller scale. The largest market for Canadian lumber exports is provided by the United Kingdom. The chief source of her imports is the United States. Between the United States and Canada there is some interchange of the same kinds of lumber, but most of Canada's imports are of woods which she does not produce or produces in relatively small volume. During 1937 the value of lumber exports from Canada registered a gain of approximately 25 per cent. The increase in imports was proportionately slightly greater but its volume was naturally much smaller than in exports.

Exports of planks and boards from Canada last year had a value of \$44,449,000 as compared with \$36,858,000 in 1936. Between these years exports to the British market increased from \$19,003,000 to \$23,619,000; exports to the United States rose meanwhile from \$12,770,000 to \$15,477,000. Canada's imports of lumber increased, on the same comparison, from \$3,581,000 to \$4,731,000. Imports from the United Kingdom were small (less than five thousand dollars) but imports from the United States increased from \$3,528,000 to \$4,677,000.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McARDY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$3.00 per annum. Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, United States and United States Possessions, \$5.00 per annum. All other countries, \$6.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

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Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: Room 312, 101 Park Ave.
NEW YORK: Room 312, 101 Park Ave.
E. E. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
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Vol. 53, No. 51 Whole No. 2379

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first financial page.

TAMBLYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any information on the amount of business done last year by the Tamblin Drug Company? I am considering buying some of the common, but would like your opinion before doing so. Please tell me when the business year ends and when the annual statement is issued. Thanking you for past favors.

—E. B. A., Victoriaville, Que.

Tamblin's fiscal year ends December 31, 1938. The annual statement usually makes its appearance around the latter part of March. For the year ended December 31, 1937, sales were \$3,614,172, as compared with \$3,490,127 in 1936. Earnings per share in 1937 amounted to \$1.12 against 84 cents in 1936.

I understand that Tamblin's sales were off considerably in the third quarter of 1938, in common with general conditions affecting the drug trade and that there was a resultant drop in net profit. Steps are now being taken to correct the ratio between sales and profits so that an improvement in net is expected in the final quarter, provided that general business conditions continue their upswing. While figures are not yet available for the third quarter of 1938, the reported drop in sales would indicate that the company has experienced its worst quarter since 1936 from a sales standpoint.

Despite the comparatively poor showing made by the company to date this year, I think that Tamblin common is attractive as a speculative buy. Selling currently at 12½, the stock is yielding 6.4 per cent. and, with business giving promise of resuming its interrupted uptrend, I think you will find that the stock will show a satisfactory appreciation within a reasonable period of time. The company is sound financially and occupies a strong competitive position in its field.

PAMOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have about \$200 to put into a gold stock. Would you kindly give me your advice as to what to purchase. I would prefer a dividend payer. I already hold a few each of Lake Shore, Noranda, International Nickel, Teck-Hughes, Moneta, Pickle Crow.

—F. G., Lethbridge, Alta.

You have an excellent portfolio of mining stocks and for an addition I would suggest Pamour Porcupine Mines. This company, in which Noranda Mines holds the controlling interest, entered production in May, 1936, and the mill now has a capacity of 1,500 tons daily, with indications pointing to mine growth that will warrant further mill enlargement. Dividends were recently inaugurated and the first payment of 12 cents per share will be made November 1.

GATINEAU POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A couple of weeks ago I read in your "We Discuss This Week" your analysis of Gattineau Power in which you said that plans were being considered to refund the company's first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds before the end of this year and replace them with an issue carrying a smaller coupon. Have you any further information on this?

—A. G. K., Revelstoke, B.C.

Latest reports are to the effect that the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of Gattineau Power Company will not be refunded this Fall. After the postponement in the Spring, it was anticipated that the refunding would take place this Fall, but the European crisis and its effect on world security markets has left insufficient time to compile the huge amount of data necessary for an S.E.C. registration. The large amount of first mortgage bonds outstanding—\$68,000,000—has led to the assumption that a substantial portion of the refunding issue would be offered in the United States.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me what God's Lake is doing and what the prospects are? How is the company fixed as regards finances and ore reserves?

—S. A., Fredericton, N.B.

Extensive exploration by God's Lake Gold Mines is being proceeded with in the western section of its property, about 2,800 feet from the present shaft, in an effort to locate ore similar to that proven to the west of Sucker Creek. A diamond drill hole will be put down from surface to depths of around 1,500 feet. Good possibilities are expected in this unexplored area which if realized means the suggested new shaft to the west will be started.

The company has a strong working capital position and ore reserves sufficient for three years, so despite the fact that orebodies in the central section of the property have not been as favorable as expected at depth, the company is in an excellent position to explore for new ore.

DETROIT INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Recently I had some Detroit International Bridge bonds left me when a relative died. I am quite unfamiliar with the history of this undertaking and would like you to give me an outline of its record. I understand that it is undergoing a reorganization, and would also like the latest information on this.

—K. B. R., Durham, Ont.

The Detroit bridge was built during the late twenties and in the latter part of 1929 was opened to the public. In order to raise funds for its construction, \$11,978,000 of 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds and \$8,000,000 of 7½ debenture were sold in 1927. Bond interest has not been paid since 1931 and at the present time back interest amounts to \$10,000,000. In addition, the city of Detroit has asserted a claim against the bridge on account of unpaid taxes amounting to \$700,000.

Reorganization proceedings were begun last May. I understand that the Securities and Exchange Commission has asserted its right to intervene in company reorganizations and hearings have been postponed in order to afford the S.E.C. an opportunity to study the entire situation. Upon approval of any plan by the court, an S.E.C. advisory report will be sent to investors as well as the court's opinion of the plan.

The plan under consideration at the present time provides for the transfer of the assets of the present

company to a reorganized company with a minimum capitalization of 217,175 shares of \$1 par common stock. The holder of each \$1,000 first mortgage bond would receive 16 shares of new common stock; the holder of each \$1,000 debenture would receive 2 shares of new common. Holders of each two shares of preferred stock would receive a warrant to purchase one new common share at \$5. One such warrant would be issued to holders of each 40 shares of common stock.

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise an old subscriber of Saturday Night as to what you think Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts will earn per share in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1938. How will they compare with last year?

—E. R. M., Prince Albert, Sask.

Advance reports for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1938, show earnings of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited, equal to not far from \$8 a share on the 724,004 shares of common stock outstanding. This will compare well with the \$8.29 per common share earned in the 1937 fiscal period.

AFTON MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information as to the prospects of Afton Mines?

—P. W., Vancouver, B.C.

Afton Mines recently increased the authorized capital from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares in order to provide funds for the acquisition and exploration of new properties. Such a move was necessary as all the treasury shares had been issued and the company was without funds. An underwriting has since been negotiated on part of the new shares and arrangements made for the purchase of a group of 20 well recommended claims in the Porcupine area. Considerable surface work and diamond drilling was done on a group of 10 claims in Malartic township. Results of exploration being encouraging, a company was formed known as Mervyn Malartic Gold Mines, with Afton receiving 550,000 shares in the new company.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I'm very confused by the whole investment outlook at the present time and since I have some bonds maturing in a little while I would particularly like your advice as to how to invest the proceeds. The amount coming to me is not very large and, since I have other bonds, I thought maybe Steel of Canada common would be a good buy. What do you think of this?

—J. M. I., Toronto, Ont.

If you are content to accept the small return afforded by Steel of Canada at the present time—it is yielding 2.39 per cent. at current prices of 73—and wait for future expansion, I think the company's common stock would be a good buy for you.

While the company's shipments in the first half of the current year fell below those of the corresponding 1937 period, the rate of decline was smaller in the second quarter than in the first three months. Third quarter figures are not yet available, but indications are that volumes were maintained around second quarter levels. Prospects in the remaining months this year will depend upon the status of Canadian business generally, but the promising crop outlook is expected to influence steel demand favorably. However, the recent lowering of steel prices foretells some narrowing of profit margins, indicating that 1938 earnings will probably be held to around \$5 per share, as compared with \$5.81 per share in 1937.

GOLD EAGLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I bought some shares of Gold Eagle Gold Mines, paying over \$2 per share. May I have your opinion as to the prospect for this mine? Is the management efficient?

—R. E. M., Toronto, Ont.

Prospects for Gold Eagle Gold Mines appear fairly interesting. The company has efficient management, and production is close to \$40,000 monthly, from which a small operating profit is being shown. Short lengths of ore have been developed on the new levels at 600 and 700 feet in the northeast shear, with these showing values of \$14 across about a foot and a half to \$28.70 across 0.9 feet. Work on these levels has still to reach the section where best values were obtained from diamond drilling below the 500-foot level.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I noticed your write-up on International Petroleum several weeks ago, but would you advise it as an investment for a woman (not a widow this time, but a spinster—myself?) who could not afford to lose anything? The yield is wonderfully attractive—so attractive that I cannot understand it remaining so.

—B. A. D., Midland, Ont.

Your problem is one which I can only hope to clarify for you by discussion. The ultimate decision as to whether you should buy International Petroleum is one that you will have to make yourself. The company issued no financial statements prior to June 30, 1935. At this time earnings of \$1.49 per share were shown, comparing with \$1.65 in 1936 and \$1.81 in 1937. Dividends of \$2.25,

Investment Service for Subscribers

- (1) Paid-in-advance mail subscribers only are entitled to the investment service described below on the following basis:
 - (a) The subscriber's yellow address label should be detached from the front page and accompany the letter of inquiry.
 - (b) A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.
 - (c) No inquiries will be answered by telephone or telegraph.
- (2) Subscribers are entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security please remit in advance \$50 for each additional inquiry.
- (3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAY NIGHT will accept no responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds in securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION SECURITIES

Inquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Victoria New York London, Eng.

Northern Empire (Gold) Mines Limited

We have prepared a survey and analysis of this property which we will be pleased to forward upon request.

A. E. OSLER & CO. Osler Building, TORONTO
Established 1886 11 Jordan St. Adelaide 2431
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscriptions, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC.

Directed by Charles J. Collins

700 UNION GUARDIAN BLDG. . . . DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

METAL mining is playing a greater part than ever before in history in the destiny of the human race. The democratic countries of the world embrace the greater part of known metal resources within their boundaries, and, at the same time, are responsible for much greater production of the metal than Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The democratic countries, also in possession of the greater part of the world's gold bullion, and holding the greater part of the ore resources of the world within their boundaries, are armed with weapons which if employed with due consideration, should defy the efforts of dictators to destroy the onward march of democratic government, the sanctity of private ownership, ultimate peace and general individual liberty.

Base metal prices declined a year ago to levels where copper, lead and zinc could be purchased at approximate cost of production. That condition served only to exhaust resources, and to convey cheap metal to countries bent upon the destruction of democratic institutions. During recent months there has been a growing belief that higher prices for base metals would restrict the power of dictators. Whether by design, or not, the price for base metals has been rising for some months, with advances of as much as 40 per cent. Copper, for instance, has finally risen to over 11 cents per pound.

Higher prices for base metals is creating demand for workmen in greater numbers at the mines. Also, the treasuries of operating companies are receiving the big upswing in profits.

An advance of over 3 cents in the price of copper has added no extra cost at the mines. The rise in income is largely profit. A mine like Sherritt Gordon quickly illustrates the importance of this change. Producing close to 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually, and with copper at around 8 cents, the margin of profit was small. Producing at this same rate, but with copper over 11 cents per pound, there is an increase at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 a year in profits.

Sherritt Gordon is now producing at a rate of approximately \$300,000 a month, in the form of 2,500,000 lbs. of copper and some \$25,000 in gold and silver.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, Ltd., produced \$1,056,424 in gold during the nine months ended Sept. 30. The ore yielded an average of \$15.37 per ton. The third quarter with an output of \$364,394 was the highest record so far in the history of the mine.

Bralorne produced \$902,000 in the three months ended Sept. 30, making a total of \$2,655,450 produced in the first nine months of this year. This compares with \$2,071,788 in the corresponding period of last year. Recovery has improved more than \$3 per ton to an average of \$19.65 per ton.

Sand River Gold Mines produced \$41,730 in September, recovering \$13.48 per ton.

Smelter Gold Mines has acquired outright a group of mining claims in

the Yellowknife gold area in the Northwest Territories. The property lies adjacent to the groups which comprise the Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, Ltd., where surface gold discoveries approach the sensational.

Uchi Gold Mines, Ltd., offered a bond issue of \$1,000,000 and the issue was oversubscribed to the extent of nearly \$3,000,000. This testifies not alone to the high opinion generally held in respect to the Uchi mine itself, but is a remarkable tribute to the high faith which the public holds in the judgment and integrity of John E. Hammell and associates. Incidentally, the response is something which confirms opinion that capital is available in large volume for development of new mines of merit.

Denison Nickel Mines will develop its ore zone at 650 ft. and 800 ft. levels before extending the shaft to 1,000 ft.

McWatters Gold Mines produced \$96,615 during the third quarter for an average of \$9.84 per ton.

East Malartic is giving the finishing touches to its new mill, designed to handle 500 tons of ore per day. The plant is expected to go into operation within the next ten days.

Naybob Gold Mines will complete reconstruction of its mill designed to handle 150 tons daily by the first week in November. A shoot of ore ranging in value from \$10 to \$22 per ton has been exposed over a length of 210 ft. at the 700 ft. level. The width is about seven feet.

Hard Rock Gold Mines has completed foundations on which to erect a mill addition designed to raise capacity of the plant to 600 tons of ore per day, or some 18,000 tons monthly. This addition is expected to bring the mine within striking distance of an output of close to \$200,000 every thirty days.

REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

Furnished by J. R. Meggeson & Co., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

REAL ESTATE ISSUES	
Acadia Apartments 6½/49.....	28 43
Ancroft Place 4/56.....	50 55
Balfour Building 6/43.....	29 33
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6½/47.....	28 10
Bloor St. George Bldg. 7/46.....	28 13
Deer Park Manor 7/40.....	41 46
Lord Nelson Hotel 7/47.....	25 20
Dominion Square 6/48.....	45 20
Ellis Park Apts. 6½/45.....	48 53
Godfrey Realty 6/42.....	29 44
Major Building 6½/42.....	29 43
Montreal Apartments 5½/48.....	63 67
Northern Bldg. 6½/48.....	36 100
Ontario Building 6½/48.....	25 20
Ogilvy Realty 5½/51.....	64 69
Richmond Bay 6½/47.....	32 36
Sudbury 5½, Town of.....	101 107
St. Catharines Bldg. 3/57.....	35 29
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47.....	57 61
Windsor Arms Hotel 6½/47.....	83 88

MUNICIPAL ISSUES	
East York, Township of.....	62 66
Etobicoke, Township of.....	96 101
Fort Erie, Town of.....	96 100
Kingsville, Town of.....	95 100
Leamington, Town of.....	98 102
Leaside, Town of.....	98 102
Midland, Town of.....	98 102
Mimico, Town of.....	100 105
New Toronto, Town of.....	101 107
Niagara Falls, City of.....	101 107
North York, Township of.....	96 100
Pembroke, Town of.....	99 103
Riverside, Town of.....	14 18
St. Boniface 5½, City of.....	39 43
Scarborough, Township of.....	51 55
Sudbury 5½, Town of.....	101 107
Trenton, Town of.....	98 102
Weston, Town of.....	95 100
Windsor, 3½, 1935, City of.....	60 65
York, Township of.....	73 78

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various conditions and maturities.

Established in 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
 C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
 Chartered Accountants
 Offices
 TORONTO — KIRKLAND LAKE

Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 207

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1938 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1938. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
 General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd September 1938.

SIMPSON, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 29

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable on November 1, 1938 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 25, 1938. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,
 Secretary.

Toronto, October 14, 1938.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 311

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 41

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 4th day of November, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of October, 1938.

DATED the 14th day of October, 1938.

J. McVOR,
 Assistant-Treasurer.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines

LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 80

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent (10%) on the Company's Capital Stock will be paid in New York funds on December 1st, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1938.

By order of the Board,

BALMER NEILLY,
 Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, October 13, 1938.

I AM A STOCK MARKET GAMBLER

(Continued from Page 7)

I did, however, buy the following 10 stocks:

American Car & Foundry	\$ 14.87
Borg Warner Company	17.75
Celanese Corporation	10.75
Commercial Credit Co.	28.38
Cumby Bros.	6.00
B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	11.13
Montgomery Ward & Co.	28.25
New York, Chicago, & St. Louis Railroad common	9.25
Pullman Company	22.38
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York	17.38

TOTAL \$166.14

Just as above, one share of each of the above mentioned stocks cost \$166.14. Now there were two excellent reasons why I bought this last list of stocks. One was that I knew they were going to produce more profit than the first list and the other was that the stocks I bought required much less capital.

The results? Here they are. On October 13, the closing prices in the WALL STREET JOURNAL on the first list which would have cost, had I bought it, \$402.88, had advanced to \$528.51, or a matter of about 30 per cent. The second list, which I actually did buy and which I knew was going to make more money for me and which cost me \$166.14, was worth \$321.05, an advance of about 93 per cent. Now that's only a paper profit until it's converted into cash. How soon should that be? Well, here's something to think about. From October 10 to October 15, Dow Jones Industrial Averages moved from 149.55 to 151.96, an advance of 2.41 points. But in that period there was traded 8,968,000 shares. That's a lot of fuel to produce so little steam. It seems to be getting around to a time for selling and not for buying.

When shall I sell? That's always my toughest problem. But this is what's likely. They'll all be sold at the market, the day the Dow-Jones Industrials reach 159, provided daily volume continues high and the market does not have a correction of 10 points or more—or if the market does have a minor drop, then falters and either one of the averages fails to reach or better Industrials 152.46, Rails 31.50.

WHEAT INDUSTRIES

APART from flour milling the largest secondary industry in Canada based on wheat is that which makes bread. The product of this industry is consumed almost wholly within the country. (Some bread is made in the biscuit and confectionery industry.) The macaroni and breakfast food industries produce mainly for home consumption but do a considerable export trade; and there is some import trade in these commodities.

GOLD & DROSS

\$2.50 and \$2.50 were paid in 1935, 1936, and 1937, respectively. That is, for the three years prior to 1938, dividends paid were in excess of earnings. However, as the item to which you refer in your letter pointed out, the company is in an exceedingly strong financial position and can apparently stand this drain for some time to come. Then, too, International Petroleum is under the control of Imperial Oil and such control does not suggest any imminent change in its dividend policy. Still, the stock, which is selling currently at 27 to yield 9.2 per cent., cannot be classed as a conservative investment.

A preliminary report on crude output for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, reveals a total of 34,614,000 barrels against 34,442,000 barrels in the previous year. Since crude prices have been steady, earnings are believed to have been well-maintained and should approximate the \$1.81 per share realized in 1937. Since production and prices are expected to remain at current levels, the outlook for the fiscal year begun July 1, 1938, continues satisfactory.

HARKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares in Harker Gold Mines and would be glad to know if there has been any recent change in the company's position. What assets has it, and what relation do they bear to the issued shares?

—F. B. S., Quebec, Que.

Harker Gold Mines earlier this year reported over \$18,000 in cash and large holdings in Pickle Crow, Jacola, Uchi Gold, Val D'Or Mineral Holdings and Lee Gold. There has been no recent change in the affairs of the company, and no indications that the property in the Larder Lake area will be reopened in the near future. When the annual report was issued in February, liquid assets were equivalent to about 15½ cents on the outstanding capital.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I bought Tooke preferred stock purely as a speculation. I'm not asking you to comment on the wisdom of the purchase but just to tell me how the company is doing this year and if you think earnings will be anything close to what they were last. Many thanks.

—R. S. O., Perth, Ont.

Business of Tooke Bros., Limited, showed a decline in the first six months of the current year as compared with the same period last year. But I understand there has been a turn for the better recently and that the present outlook is that sales for the last half of the year should run at least even with the similar period in 1937. As you probably realize, the next few months, including the Christmas season, are important ones for the company. Apparently earnings in 1938 should fairly closely approximate those in 1937 when the company operated "in the black" for the first time since 1930 with earnings of \$3.40 per share on the \$7 preferred stock.

BIDGOOD KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am a shareholder of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, and have noticed with pleasure its improved monthly production figures. Please be good enough to advise as to ore reserves, cash reserves, future policy and development.

—M. C., Trail, B.C.

A marked improvement has recently been apparent in production at Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, with September for the seventh successive month establishing a new record. September production was \$58,351 from 4,388 tons milled, as compared with \$57,583 from 4,433 tons in August, the increase despite the lower tonnage being due to a further rise

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

(Continued from Page 7)

States. Phenomena such as the annual slaughter of men's straw hats in September, and such as what he called the "yearly trade-in racket" in the automobile industry. These phenomena have passed but in the dizzy 'twenties it was decidedly the fashion, both in the United States and in Canada, to throw away. It was very good for business, while it lasted, but perhaps it was due to some element of unsoundness that it didn't last.

It was a theory based on the assumption that money is not a "store of value," not even a "medium of exchange"—to quote from the classical economists, but rather something that grows with use. Perhaps the most recent exponents of the theory are those Californians who believe in "30 every Thursday" for people over fifty. In a sense the famous English banker, the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, approaches the theory when he argues that "banks manufacture money," although doubtless Mr. McKenna's bank shudder at the thought of his bank manufacturing, gratuitously at least, \$6 every Thursday for anybody.

It is difficult for a common man, trying to keep his feet on the ground which often turns out to be quicksand, to understand all these theories. Particularly it is difficult for a man to understand them when his training has been along what are now sometimes derogatorily termed "conservative lines." He has always had a notion that the amount of money in circulation should have some relationship to the amount of gold held in reserve, and while he gives ground to the modernists to the extent of admitting that "real wealth" is not gold, he still cannot envisage the expenditure of money wastefully, and as replacement for goods willfully or unwillingly destroyed, as anything but harmful.

And now he is asked to believe that there is a decided silver lining to a hurricane in the form of the replacement work which is made necessary. He is asked to believe that the work will "add impetus to the nation's recovery movement." If he lives in Canada he is expected to lament the fact that our own particular and receding form of local disasters—crop failures—are of such a nature that they do not call for any great degree of capital replacements?

in the grade. Last month the average grade was \$13.29 as against \$12.99 in the previous month. I understand ore reserves are being well maintained with some 35,000 tons above the 650-foot level. A number of short ore lengths have been proven below this level to a depth of 1,150 feet but these are not included in the official estimate.

The balance sheet as at May 31, 1938, showed total current assets at \$95,902 and current liabilities of \$37,806. Cash and bullion was shown at \$52,419, accounts receivable \$960 and bonds at cost \$11,264. Operating profits, before depreciation and taxes for the first seven months this year approximated \$70,000 while for the whole of 1937 a net loss of \$59,418 was reported after write-offs. Operations are now at an interesting development stage following sinking of the winze to 1,565 feet and establishment of three new levels. Drifting is proceeding on these horizons and this work has promise of being of outstanding importance to the company.

T. G. BRIGHT & CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me a report on T. G. Bright's fiscal year ended July 31, 1938? Thanks for this and your many kindnesses in the past.

—C. L. P., Dauphin, Man.

For the year ended July 31, 1938, T. G. Bright & Company showed a net profit of \$171,910, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.25 per common share. In 1937, net profit was \$156,384, or \$1.09 per common share. Balance sheet figures show current assets in 1938 of \$1,143,840, against current liabilities of \$425,913, making working capital \$716,927, as compared with \$676,785 in the preceding year.

FEDERAL GRAIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I guess maybe I'm stubborn, but for years now I've been holding Federal Grain Limited preferred stock, even though I've had no dividends since 1931. If you were in my position, what would you do? I don't like to sell and take such a big loss, but I'm getting discouraged. I'm a Gold & Dross fan, and have been for years and would like your opinion.

—P. W. N., Moosejaw, Sask.

Despite the poorer showing made by Federal Grain in the last fiscal year, ended July 31, 1938, I think the outlook is improving. During the past year the volume of grain handled through the company's elevators was the smallest on record. But the crop now being harvested is the largest in years and will improve elevator handlings. This should certainly mean higher earnings for Federal Grain and other grain companies. Of course, the achievement of a satisfactory position will require more than one year's improved earnings, but there is ground for hoping that the drought cycle is ended and that 1938 is the first of a series of better crop years. My feeling is that the stock is probably worth holding in the hope that these indications will prove true and that the company's improving prospects will be reflected in the market for the stock.

For the year ended July 31, 1938, Federal Grain, Limited, reported a loss of \$71,295, including all charges except provision for depreciation, as contrasted with a loss of \$84,610, after depreciation in the preceding year. However, the balance sheet shows cash of \$1,437,882, net working capital of \$1,256,239, and no bank loans. Some elevators have been sold at Fort William with an amount owing on the sale of \$340,000 as at July 31, 1938. The company's property has been kept in good condition with considerable money expended during the year on repairs and the modernizing of obsolete equipment to meet the handling of grain by trucks.

SURELY the weakness in the theory lies in the fact that the additional expenditure does not bring in any additional wealth. The action of replacing roads, factories, bridges, etc., merely restores productive capacity; it does not add to it. Therefore the second, or replacement, expenditure appears to be a pure loss, except, perhaps, insofar as it has brought about more efficient methods—and these often mean more technological unemployment!

That is logic. But logic is seconded to necessity when economic nationalism forces increased domestic trade at any price. What a pity it is that there are millions of people in the world in want of the things that the United States and Canada can supply them with but who, for lack of international purchasing power, cannot be reached! Instead we must hope that our own peoples, either through necessity, extravagance, or even through misfortune, will stop up and buy. Fortunately for us, our membership in the British family of nations, with its trade agreements, leaves us in a relatively favorable position but we are still far too dependent on home purchasing power.

It seems to me that the real significance of the news item which has occasioned these thoughts lies in the fact that it provides another instance of the substitution of the old capitalist theory of Saving by the new, dangerous, and untested theory of Spending. Granted that that substitution is necessary rather than voluntary, the danger inherent in it remains for all to see who will see.

In the good old days, people saved. The savings were used by private industry to enlarge production as populations grew, as new countries were developed, and as standards of living rose all over the world with the development of international trade. And as the savings were put to productive use, new income resulted for the savers. This happy set of circumstances was casually termed by us "normal times."

TODAY we realize that those normal times were times of continual growth and expansion, not only in Canada but all over the world. For the present at least, those times are over. And so—with the United States leading—we have had to substitute

the theory of Spending. World fairs, pleasure cruises (both drawing as never before), advertisement-induced extravaganzas of all kinds—even the present housing campaign, occasioned more by the need for work than the need for shelter. Anything to promote spending and employment—without any regard to whether income is being increased. As for increased production, this, of course, is definitely not wanted.

And yet it is perhaps inaccurate to describe the spending program as a "theory." It has been so described (by the Townsends, for instance) but most of us, not only in Canada but in the United States, realize that it is all very much of a stop-gap. It is particularly encouraging to see such a famous isolationist as Senator Borah suggesting that Congress loosen the restrictions on foreign borrowings in the United States. And David Lawrence's syndicated column of October 6th is worth quoting in part, as follows:

"One thing that has done more than anything else to retard the economic recovery of Europe has been the recent absence of capital with which to rehabilitate her industries and business."

"The one thing Europe needs above all else today is capital and Uncle Sam has more than half of the gold in the world—the basis of huge credits—buried in the hills of Kentucky."

"The United States has a singular opportunity to encourage foreign trade and increase employment at home by making available credits to European peoples. The Johnson Act can still be retained insofar as it applies strictly to lending to foreign governments, but it probably never was intended by the California senator who sponsored the act to put a virtual embargo on the flow of private funds from people to people, something vital to the restoration of a world economy and hence to the prevention of world wars."

Until such bright hopes as these come to fruition we must apparently make the best of present conditions, even if that best necessitates the gradual lowering of the reservoir of capitalism which is Savings, and the not-so-gradual increase in public debts. But let us at least not delude ourselves with the thought that any good can come out of a hurricane.

New Issue

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3½% Bonds, due November 1st, 1950

Nova Scotia has reported a balanced budget in the last two fiscal years, with a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, including sinking fund appropriation. Budget estimates for the current fiscal year also provide for a surplus. In addition, partial relief requirements were provided for out of current revenue in 1937 and in the 1938 budget.

The Honourable Angus L. Macdonald, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, has stated: "The accrued receipts and expenditures for the first ten months of the fiscal year are within the budget estimate figures."

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OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week John H. Greaves of New York, representing large New York Oil interests, made a personal survey of Turner Valley and other Alberta fields. Several other prominent financial men also visited the oil fields, including A. J. Nesbitt of Montreal. Mr. Nesbitt is president or director of many utility, industrial and mining companies, and heads the financial house of Nesbitt Thomson & Co. Ltd., who have branch offices in all principal Canadian cities and in London, England. The latter company has already provided the Anglo Canadian Oil Co. Ltd. with over \$1,000,000 new capital. I am told unofficially that the Shell Oil Company is about to enter the Alberta picture and has already had representatives look over the field. I am advised the result of all these investigations is going to be a big development campaign and that it is getting under way immediately.

During the last week, Brown No. 5 and Consolidated No. 1 came into production and as this is written, Richwell is completing drilling so that it will likely be a producer by the time SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you. The other two wells are considered good producers, but as yet no official figures are available.

The Anglo Canadian No. 1 well contacted the lime last week. It is located in Section 1, about a half mile west of the nearest producer. Consequently, if it strikes oil, it proves a further extension of the west flank oil area.

The well that has the spotlight at the moment is Okalta No. 6. It is located 1¼ miles west of the proven crude area and is drilling at 9,860 feet about 126 ft. in the lime. It is using heavy crude oil for drilling fluid instead of water and mud. Oil men are confident that oil has already been encountered in the top lime horizon as the heavy crude oil is constantly thinning down. President Wm. Heron will not be quoted or express his opinion as to whether oil has already been contacted. If crude oil is obtained in this well it means a great deal to the field. One geologist who is considered an expert on estimating the possible potential field reserve states that this well could be construed as meaning that the field's potential reserves have been enlarged from 2½ to 3 times. Geologists appearing before the Tariff Board in January, 1938, estimated the possible potential oil area as at December 31, 1937 at 10,000 acres.

The Conservation Board say that due to a falling off of the demand for crude oil, and to the fact that new wells are continually increasing the field's production, that a decrease in proration or the field's allowable will be taking place shortly. At the present time the entire quota for the field is 22,000 bbls. During peak pro-

duction in September, the field produced over 30,000 bbls. a day for a short time. During the past year, the lowest production from the field was in the months of January, February and March when it averaged slightly over 12,000 bbls. a day.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of Spooner Oils Limited will be held in Calgary on October 31. During the year ending June 30, 1938, the company made a net profit of \$13,156 as compared with a deficit last year of \$5,614.

The Sundance Royalties Limited declared its initial dividend of 8¢ a share, to shareholders of record October 20, payable November 15. This well came into production in July.

F. F. Reeve, president of Commonwealth Petroleum Limited, stated that the net profit of that company for the first quarter of the year ending August 31 was \$18,946 as against \$35,324 for the previous fourteen-months' period.

Commoil Limited, controlled by the Commonwealth company, according to Mr. Reeve had a net profit before providing for income tax of \$79,550. Mr. Reeve states the company expects to pay a dividend on November 25. The last dividend amounting to \$32,696 was paid in August.

For the time being, the talk of recycling or maintaining gas pressure in the Turner Valley field has died down. The engineers representing Clark Bros. and the National Supply Company have not as yet submitted their report to the Alberta Petroleum Association.

The legal proceedings taken by the A. H. Mayland Company against the Attorney-General of Alberta to have the Conservation Act of 1938 declared ultra vires was dismissed by the presiding judge. Plaintiffs can now proceed with a regular court action at which time expert witnesses can be called to give evidence.

The following well depths are reported: Command at 6,964 ft.—nearing the lime; Extension at 5,122 ft., Anglo No. 3 at 4,701 ft., Anglo No. 1 at 7,822 ft.—casing cemented in the lime; Anglo Milk River at 1,945 ft., Petroleum Structures at 4,945 ft., Sun Ray at 1,215 ft., Royaltite No. 34 at 6,501 ft., Royaltite No. 35 at 3,998 ft., Royaltite No. 36 at 2,794 ft., Royaltite No. 37 at 1,109 ft., Moose Oils at 1,610 ft., Okalta No. 6 at 9,860 ft.—126 ft. in the lime; Royal Canadian No. 2 at 6,940 ft.—180 ft. in the lime; Davies No. 4 at 7,027 ft.—261 ft. in the lime; Brown Consolidated No. 1 at 6,894 ft., Okalta No. 8 at 2,150 ft., West Turner No. 3 at 7,083 ft.—nearing the lime; Vantage at 207 ft., Roxanna at 3,932 ft., Scottish Pete at 900 ft., D. & D. at 3,670 ft., Sentinel at 7,120 ft., Harris No. 1—digging cellar; Inland No. 1—location; National Pete No. 3—location; East Crest No. 4 resuming drilling from 2,350 ft.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Conditions Must Be Set Out

BY GEORGE GILBERT

UNDER our insurance law, in the case of a life policy issued by an insurance company, no term or condition of the contract which is not set out in full in the policy or in a document or documents in writing attached to it when issued, is valid or admissible in evidence to the prejudice of the insured or a beneficiary. This does not apply to an alteration or modification of the contract agreed upon in writing by the insurance company and the insured after the issue of the policy.

In an important case in Alberta some years ago, which went to the Supreme Court of Canada for determination, it was held that an insurance company cannot, consistently with its obligations, impose conditions upon the delivery of a policy which are not provided for by the contract.

In this case the application for the policy stated the policy was "to take effect as of date policy is written." One of the subsequent printed paragraphs of the application form read: "It is mutually agreed as follows: 1. That the insurance hereby applied for shall not take effect unless and until the policy is delivered to and received by the applicant and the first premium paid in full during his lifetime, and then only if the applicant has not consulted or been treated by any physician since his medical examination."

What the Court had to determine was whether a policy of life insurance upon which the insured made a claim for permanent disability was to be considered as having taken effect or attached at the time the insured received the injury for which claim was made.

AT THE time the application was signed by the insured, a young man, on the usual printed form of the company, dated June 13, 1924, his father gave his promissory note, also dated June 13, 1924, payable six months after date to the order of the insurance company's agent at Pincher Creek for \$65.48, the amount of the semi-annual premium. On June 17 the insured underwent his medical examination. On June 19 the application papers were sent to the Calgary office of the insurance company, whence they were forwarded to the head office of the company in New York, where the risk was accepted and the policy executed, dated June 26, and dispatched on the following day to the agent at Calgary, who received it in due course and sent it to the agent at Pincher Creek for delivery.

On June 30 the agent at Pincher Creek endorsed the promissory note of the insured's father, without recourse, discounted it at the bank and received the proceeds. Subsequently, the note was paid at maturity by the maker.

On July 4 the insured met with an accident in which he sustained serious injury to his spine and in consequence was laid up for a long time and was still incapacitated when the trial of the action took place. The policy was delivered about the middle of July to the insured's father by the Pincher Creek agent of the insurance company.

When the insured met with the accident, he was traveling with his father in the State of Idaho. The automobile in which they were riding left the road and went down an embankment. The insured was badly injured and became unconscious. His father, who was a doctor, treated him and had him conveyed to a hospital at Bonner's Ferry, in charge of a doctor, and next day he was taken to Calgary and placed in hospital in charge of a Dr. McEachren.

IT WAS contended by the insurance company that as the applicant had consulted or been treated by a physician during the time intervening between his medical examination and the delivery of the policy, the insurance did not take effect.

In delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court in this case, Justice Newcombe said that the policy itself contained the following clause: "This policy takes effect as of the 26th day of June, 1924, which day is the anniversary of the policy." With regard to the delivery of the policy,

he held that it must be taken to have been duly completed when the insured's father actually received the policy. With respect to payment of the premium, he held that it must be regarded as paid when, on June 30, the company's agent received from the bank, without recourse, the proceeds of the note which was given in payment of the premium. That left the sole question for consideration the interpretation and effect of the remaining stipulation, "and then only if the applicant has not consulted or been treated by any physician since his medical examination." The word "then," said Justice Newcombe, in the context in which it stands was to be understood as equivalent to "in that case," or, describing the case, "in the event that the policy has been delivered and the first premium paid."

It would not do, he said, to interpret the word as an adverb of time, because not only was that not its natural significance in this place, but because the obvious reason of the clause was that failure of the applicant's health, so far as to cause him to consult a physician or to receive medical treatment would naturally affect the basis of the application and require reconsideration of the risk, which, unless re-accepted, would not attach at any time.

THEREFORE, adopting the only meaning which he thought permissible, the clause in its application to a state of fact in which the applicant had consulted or been treated by a physician since his medical examination, would, said Justice Newcombe, read as follows: "It is mutually agreed as follows: that the insurance hereby applied for shall take effect only if the applicant has not consulted or been treated by any physician since his medical examination."

When this clause is considered in relation to the provision that the policy shall take effect as of its date, it acquires a definite and reasonable meaning, said Justice Newcombe. The clause, he said, qualifies or creates an exception from the special stipulation that the policy is to take effect as of its date, and the words "has not consulted or been treated by any physician since" have relation only to a time antecedent to that date; the insurance applied for, which, if it ever become effective, is to take effect as of the date of the policy, is not to take effect if the applicant has consulted or been treated by any physician since his medical examination.

This, said Justice Newcombe, protects the company against such an impairment of health between the date of the medical examination and the date of the policy as was considered apt to materially affect the condition of the applicant as represented by the application and the medical certificate, and the word "since" cannot consistently with the structure and intent of the application and the policy, when read together, have reference to any time subsequent to the date stipulated by the contract for the coming into force of the policy. Previously to this date, he said, the applicant had not consulted or been treated by any physician since his medical examination, and therefore the policy attached as of the date particularly mentioned both in the application and in the policy.

Any other reading of the clause, said Justice Newcombe, would involve the extraordinary situation whereby the applicant for a policy to take effect as of its date, whose application had been accepted, whose policy, to take effect as of its date, had been written and executed by the company, and whose premium, reckoned from the policy date, had been paid and accepted by the company, would remain subject to all the vicissitudes of delay, accident in transmission, negligence in delivery, and other fortuitous occurrences, which might render ineffectual or postpone the very risk which it was the object of the transaction to insure.

It was also contended on behalf of the insurance company that the policy was not delivered, because the agent who actually handed the policy to the insured's father about the middle of July, and who in the ordinary course was the agent of the company through whom delivery should be made, had no authority to deliver the policy because of the instructions which accompanied it. These instructions were on a printed form. One said that a policy must not be delivered "if any change whatever has occurred in the health or occupation of the applicant, or if he has consulted or been treated by a physician since the date of his medical examination. In such case the agent must at once return the policy to his branch office with full particulars and await further instructions."

Another paragraph read: "A policy must not be delivered to a third party tendering the premium unless the agent (by personal interview with the applicant if possible) first satisfies himself that the applicant has not consulted or been treated by any physician and that there has not been any change whatever in the health or occupation of the applicant since the date of the medical examination."

It was held by the judgment of the Supreme Court that the company could not, consistently with its obligations, impose conditions upon the delivery of the policy which were not provided for by the contract; that the insured was entitled to his contract when he received it; that the agent did not misinterpret his instructions; that the delivery of the policy made by the agent must be regarded as delivery by the company; and that, although by the application the policy was not to take effect un-



JOHN G. PARKER, F.I.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A., General Manager and Actuary of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, who spoke at the recent joint session of the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries, held in New York. He referred to salient points of difference between life insurance contracts as issued in Canada and in the United States.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

less and until delivered, there was nothing to indicate an intention that, when delivered, it was not to operate according to its terms, and therefore as of June 26.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As one of your regular subscribers I would be glad if you will give me the following information regarding "The Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company of Paris, France."

1. Is this a Stock Company.
2. If so, what is its Capital and what is its surplus for the protection of policyholders.
3. Is it licensed in the Province of Ontario and does it maintain the required deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian Policyholders.
4. Does it employ regular Insurance Adjusters for the settlement of losses.
5. Is it safe to insure with for fire insurance.

—M.C.H., Fort Frances, Ont.

The Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company of Paris, France, was established in 1828, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1911. It is a stock company, with a paid up capital of 50,000,000 francs (\$1,340,000 at present rate of exchange) and its annual financial statement shows that its capital is intact and that it has a substantial net surplus for the further protection of policyholders over and above the required reserves on all business.

It is regularly licensed in Ontario, as well as in other Provinces, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$605,179 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1937 its total assets in Canada were \$687,911.05, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$516,299.71, showing a surplus here of \$171,611.34. Canadian policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. Its claims are adjusted in the same manner as the claims of other licensed companies, so far as I know.

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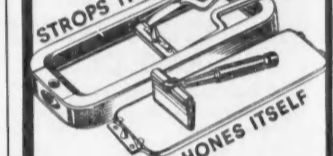
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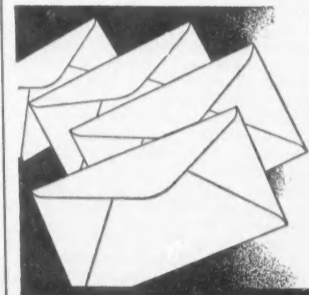
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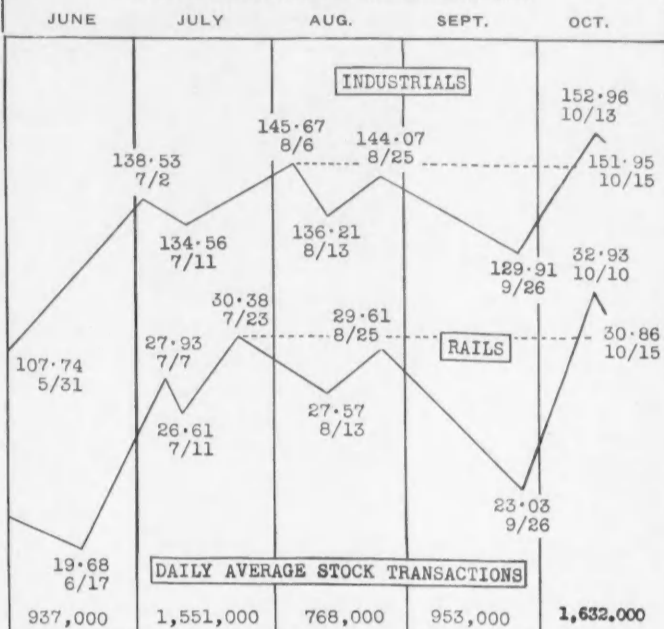
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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 7)

or consolidation, and the current movement has at least reached a point where it is likewise vulnerable to such a development. Were recession of one or two weeks to come at this juncture; it would serve to steady the list, and lay the groundwork for further strength over the month or two ahead. If, on the other hand, current strength continues for several weeks longer, as is possible, the question can be raised as to whether the market is not peaking off for a sizable secondary correction. In this connection, readers will recall that at the initiation of the current advance (see our Forecast of October 8) we estimated objectives for the movement as a whole at 160/165 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. One or two more weeks of advance could easily carry to these levels.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Under this heading, SATURDAY NIGHT analyzes each week, at somewhat greater length than is possible in Gold & Dross, a security which it believes to hold especial interest for investors.

COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS

COUNTING among its best customers two of Canada's great basic enterprises—the railways and the newsprint and paper industries—Cosmos Imperial Mills seems likely to share largely in the benefits of the current business upturn. The company operates two plants, one in Hamilton, Ont., the other in Yarmouth, N.S., having a combined equipment of 39,700 spindles and 243 looms. Its products are cotton duck and cotton dryer felts, used for sails, mechanical belting, tents, awning, etc., which are sold mainly to railways, implement makers, and newsprint manufacturers.

An important contributor to the increasing prosperity of Cosmos has been the newsprint industry. Largely increased production of newsprint has furnished an expanding market for dryer felts which are used on paper-making machines and which are made by the company. The effect of the depression in the United States and the consequent curtailment of demand for newsprint, added to the fact that publishers' inventories were stocked far beyond normal in anticipation of the rise in the price of newsprint, has, in all probability, had an adverse effect on the company's earnings over the first half of 1938. However, government spending in the United States seems to be stimulating American business, publishers' inventories are rapidly approaching the point where they will have to be replenished, and, consequently, the newsprint and paper industries seem about to emerge from the doldrums in which they have lain for the past year. All of which points to an improvement in earnings for Cosmos in the early future.

Canadian newsprint production in September reached 231,940 tons, the highest monthly figure for the year. Newsprint shipments in September, estimated at 230,346 tons, also reached a 1938 high. The September output of Canadian mills, although 25.7 per cent below the figure for the corresponding month last year, was 5.4 per cent higher than August, 1938, production. Shipments in September were at the rate of 67.7 per cent of the capacity of the mills as compared to 55.7 per cent of capacity in August and a nine-months' average of 56.3 per cent of capacity. We quote these figures as evidence of the improving outlook for newsprint manufacturers and hence for Cosmos Imperial Mills.

Furthermore, the large crops of Canada have had a favorable influence on the Canadian railroads, an influence which has been felt particularly since the middle of August. Latest reports are that the increased earnings have extended well into September, and it is expected that they will continue to improve. Increased business and earnings for the railways means replacement and repairs of rolling stock, and the purchase of new equipment, all of which adds up to more business for Cosmos.

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COSMOS Imperial Mills had a net profit of \$193,175 for the year ended December 31, 1937, as compared with \$95,800 in 1936, and, after providing preferred dividends of \$5 per share, earned \$1.69 per share on the 100,000 shares of common outstanding, against 57 cents per share in the preceding year. Earnings in 1937 compared favorably with results in the individual years since 1929—when peak earnings of \$2.53 per common share were recorded. From the 1929 high, earnings fell off in 1930 to 57 cents, and deficits of 31 cents and 91 cents per share were shown in 1931 and 1932, respectively. In 1933, 14 cents per share was earned; in 1934, \$1.93; and in 1935, \$1.47. The company has consistently maintained a strong liquid position, and current assets of \$1,027,169 included \$358,672 in cash and government bonds, as at December 31, 1937, against current liabilities of \$92,850.

With the business outlook brightening over the last quarter of the current year, particularly in the newsprint industry, and with moderate cotton prices in the United States reacting in the company's favor, the

common stock, selling currently at 22, as compared with a 1937 high of 27½ and a low of 16, has all the earmarks of a good speculative purchase with excellent prospects of appreciation. Earnings in 1938 should be fairly well maintained with an upsurge felt during the last quarter.

RADIO SALES

A NEW record for production of radio receiving sets was set up in Canada in 1937. Producers' sales for that year were the second largest on record. The increase over 1936 in output was 16 per cent, while that in sales was seven per cent. Broadcasting in the Dominion is under the control of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which operates its own stations and supervises the operation of private stations. Certain technical matters, such as the issue of licenses, wave lengths and the power of stations, are controlled by the Minister of Transport. The return as to licenses issued during the last fiscal year showed somewhat over a million radio receiving sets in operation in Canada.

NO "IFS," "BUTS," OR "WHENS"
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MR. LEONARD G. GILLETT

has been appointed manager of the Montreal Branch of The Bank of Toronto in succession to Mr. Carson. He has been Assistant Manager at Montreal for some years, prior to which he was attached to the Head Office Inspection staff. He has also held senior positions at various points in the West including Winnipeg. Mr. Gillett is a son of the late Mr. C. C. Gillett of Montreal. He is very widely known in that city where he received his education and has spent the greater part of his life.

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DICTAPHONE

THE ANGLO-U.S. TRADE PACT

MINE MAKERS OF CANADA

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE Anglo-American trade agreement is unofficially promised for the very early winter. Already, economic observers, financial market operators and business men are trying to assess its value as a factor in world trade.

That an agreement between the two greatest trading countries of the world must profoundly influence international commerce is a self-evident proposition, but the chief reason for hoping that it will exert a really beneficial effect upon trade in general is the fact that both countries are supporters of the unconditional most-favored-nation principle in commercial bargaining. The world will therefore have the opportunity to participate in the tariff concessions arranged between the two countries.

It may, perhaps, be superfluous to insist upon the predominance of the British Empire, the United Kingdom and the United States in world commerce, but when it is considered that together they account for about half of the total some indication of the possibilities of reciprocal agreements between them may be gathered.

The joint importance of the United States and the United Kingdom has for many years been obscured by a fundamental divergence of trade policy. In 1931 the United Kingdom was still the foremost representative of the free trade principle, whereas the United States was the chief exponent of protection, so that to a large extent the vast potentialities of the American market were hidden from the traders of the world. The subsequent volte-face of British policy has also constituted a great, though probably necessary, hindrance to trade.

It would obviously be too much

to hope that the immediate effects of a trade treaty will do more than stimulate commerce between the signatory countries, and even here hopes should not be pitched too high. The interests of Dominion farmers will definitely emerge intact, and this consideration must prevent any really thoroughgoing removal of obstacles to Anglo-American trade.

The United States is not, however, so great a competitor of Empire produce as is commonly thought. South Africa, with gold, wool, sugar; New Zealand, with its dairy produce; India, with its tea and non-competitive cotton; and the vast majority of the supplies from the colonies—these are not competitive with American products. The real problem is with Canada and Australia, whose timber, barley, bacon, hams, lard, apples and salmon compete directly with U.S. produce. Here a reduction of the American tariff to obtain a corresponding relaxation of British duties may do nothing to increase total trade except in so far as a more equitable distribution of trade may encourage enterprise.

IT SHOULD be noticed that only two items out of the whole list of commodities affected by the Ottawa Agreement encounter any obstacle in entering Great Britain from the Empire, whereas American goods in the same category suffer a duty broadly ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Since Dominion spokesmen have already clearly intimated that they expect no penalty from the pact it must be assumed that the modification to this schedule is likely to be modest even if comprehensive. An attitude adopted by many sections of British opinion—in-

cluding the Federation of British Industries—is that a trading agreement must be stultified unless it is accompanied by the assurance of stable currencies and that, since the dollar-sterling rate is obviously in a state of flux, it is premature to conclude an agreement at this time.

It should be recognized, however, that a satisfactory trade agreement would of itself impart a degree of stability to the exchanges, and it is also an important consideration that the potential effects of an adjustment of trade barriers between the two countries cannot exactly be foreseen, so that it would be better to allow a fair margin for exchange movement than to attempt to fix rates upon a basis which must itself be modified by the operation of the pact.

Undeniably the chief importance of the agreement will be in its value as a gesture. There was a profound distortion of trade involved in the protectionist policy pursued by the United States during the period when she was receiving vast sums on war-debt account, and the subsequent erection of tariff walls by Great Britain and the rest of the world has done nothing to right the wrong.

Trade disarmament may not be a panacea, and clearly its value must be strictly limited if its scope is no broader than the areas populated by English-speaking people, but since the general restriction of self-sufficiency in the economic sphere, any movement towards a destruction of this principle is to be welcomed.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.
Your Financial Section has proved most valuable to me.

—D. W. H., Halifax, N.S.



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

C. S. JOHNSTON, mining engineer, explorer, prospector, recently relinquished his position as Manager of the Jacola Mines and the Siscoe Extension Gold Mines, which position he held some four years, to undertake extensive field work in the Yellow Knife area. Mr. Johnston, while an able mine executive, is happiest directing prospecting expeditions in the field. He is a native of

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Pendleton, Ont., and received his education at Queen's University, being awarded the degree of B.Sc. in 1923, when he graduated in mining and metallurgical engineering. He started his professional career with the geological party under the direction of Dr. E. M. Burwash on the Ontario-Manitoba boundary survey in 1921. He worked underground in the Hollinger Mine as well as in the engineering office and did extensive field work for Dome Mines, between the years of 1922 and 1924. In 1924 he joined the Nipissing Mining Co. of Cobalt and organized and carried out a two thousand mile exploration trip by canoe to the south coast of Hudson's Bay. During 1925 and 1926 Mr. Johnston engaged in an extensive dredging proposition in Florida, U.S.A. He then returned to

Canada and acted as Superintendent of the Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd. and acted in same capacity for Selkirk-Canadian Mines Ltd. in the Central Manitoba area during 1928. In 1928 he was appointed field engineer for the Northern Aerial Miners' Exploration Ltd. and for three years he directed extensive prospecting operations in Northern Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. While he was in charge of the Patricia District he staked Pickle Crow Gold Mines. He then joined the engineering staff of the Lake Shore Gold Mines and later worked underground as a practical miner from 1931-33. He was appointed Manager, Jacola Mines Ltd. in 1934 and relinquished this position in 1938. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

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IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION TWO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

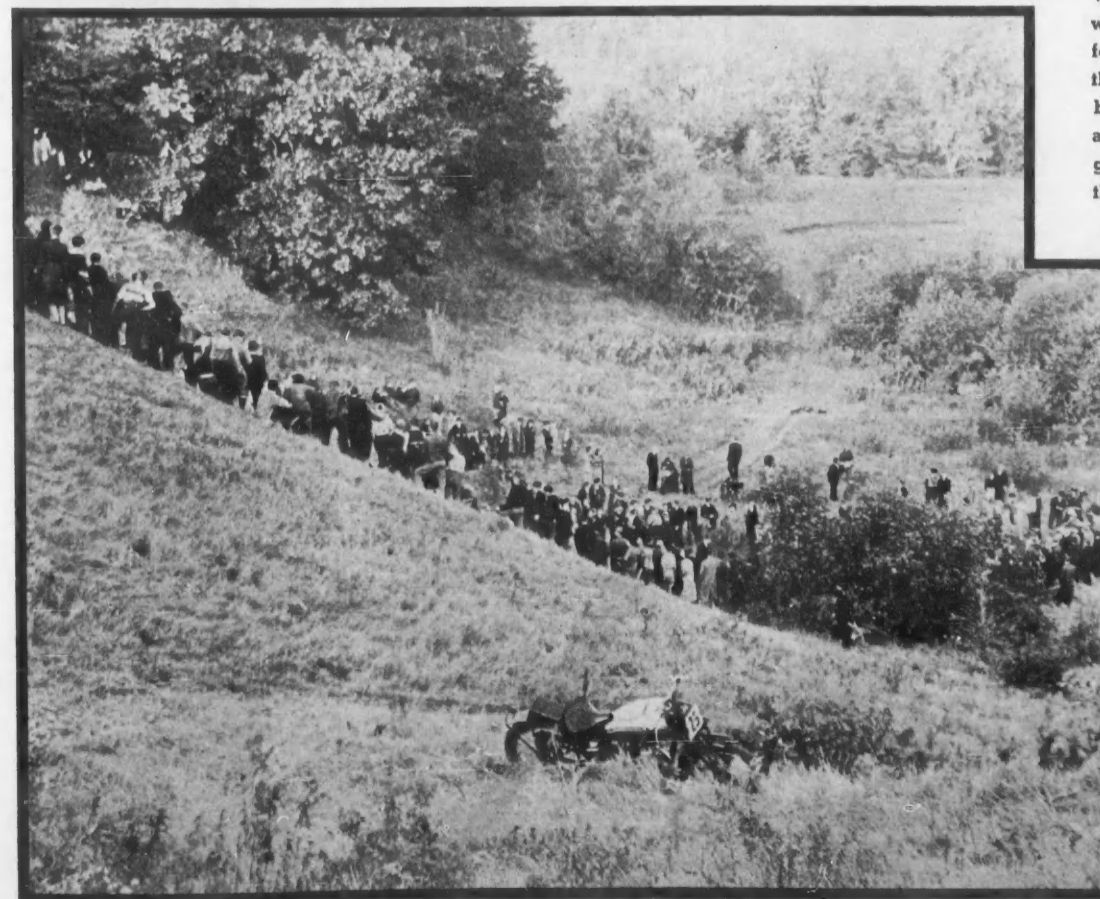
THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 22, 1938

Action is What the Young Motorcyclist Wants



THOUSANDS of keen motorcycle fans in Ontario assembled at no fewer than five localities on Thanksgiving Day to enjoy the thrills of this speedy sport. At Kitchener the Dominion Championship was won by Percy Mann; the West Hill meet of Toronto's Falcon Club, shown on this page, was recorded by "Jay". Two thousand people turned out for the hill-climbing and rough-racing events. **TOP LEFT**, the start. **RIGHT**, a spill at the hilltop. **CENTRE, LEFT**, bronchos have nothing on this. **RIGHT**, around the bend and **BELOW**, a steady fifty miles an hour. **BELOW, LEFT**, a general view showing the type of country used and **RIGHT**, the competitors talk things over at the finish.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Invitation to the Dance

BY BERNICE COFFEY



DOIN' THE LAMBETH WALK—in which the traditional sign of the hitchhiker becomes part of a new dance rage. The young lady who so nonchalantly points her thumbs over her shoulders wears a dress of black moiré with the newest kind of skirt—full in front for dancing. The shoulders sport rhinestone knobs, and the waistline is shirred within an inch of its life.

SWING music has little respect either for conventional musical form or the sensibilities of those who prefer to take their Bach straight along with their bourbon. Themes of the classics are tossed from saxophone, to clarinet, to trumpet with an impish prankishness that may be a pain in the neck to Lovers of Serious Music, but an irresistible invitation to dance to dyed-in-the-wool devotees of Swing. If the sound of "The Jewel Song" or Paderewski's "Minuet" played in Swing makes you grit your teeth and take a firm hold on your self-control we fear the coming winter will be, to put it mildly, difficult.

Putting aside the argument that the swinging of the classics is rank desecration, suh, let us explore the field of Swing's influence—the dance.

A few seasons ago the scene of the dance floor resembled that of an inexpressibly dreary marathon. Bored looking individuals clutched each other limply and walked slowly around the floor in time to music with expressions that seemed to ponder the futility of it all. And there was always the inevitable couple who seemed to be in a state of catalepsy, cheeks touching, eyes half-closed. Yes, auntie, even at the nicest affairs.

But the reigning favorite, stepping in by way of a London musical, "Me and My Girl," is the Lambeth Walk. Contrasted to the intricacies of the Big Apple, it is as easy as walking across the floor, but much more fun. It pictures a cockney and his girl out walking in a gay strutting mood, and they say that it would never have been such a furore if comedian Lupino Lane hadn't demonstrated it at a department store in the Lambeth Walk section for a publicity stunt. It is still going strong in London after about six months, and the last report is that in hotels there it is played as often as it is here in Canada. New York loves it madly and Prince Obolensky teaches it to guests at the St. Regis, where Zorina, star of "I Married an Angel," was one of his interested pupils recently.

It's so simple anyone can do it after five minutes' practice, but if you are a timid soul who would like to try it first in private, we suggest you run out and buy the record of the "Lambeth Walk" (Victor No. 26015), clear away the rugs, get a partner and 'op to it mate, thus:

1. Partners march side by side, gentleman on the left. Strut forward eight steps (four bars); swing the arms, walking jauntily in cockney fashion.
2. Link right arms, walk round in circle to right four steps. Quickly reverse, linking left arm, and walking four steps in circle to left.
3. Strut side by side again eight steps (same as figure 1). Partners separate, turning away from each other, taking four very short steps in circle. Close heels on the fourth count, facing each other.
4. Slap knees in time to music, ending with pointing thumb over shoulder, in hitchhike fashion, and yell loudly "Oh!"

Minuet in Swing

DANCING experts, such as Arthur Murray, predict that the "Lambeth Walk" is so simple it won't be long before it walks out of the picture in

favor of something newer. This, he says, will be the "Minuet in Swing," an amusing combination of the old and new in dancing. With this 1938 minuet, you tread a few measures of the lovely dance that held serious sway in Europe for over 200 years. The delicate pointing of the foot, the light curtsy that brings out a revival of graciousness. To get more practical on this matter of clothes and the dance, the minuet will do something more than give romantic clothes their best setting—it will give them a chance to look almost as grand after their debut ball. An evening of shag is notoriously hard on the gown, even when the girl survives.

It gives the bare shoulders, the hoop skirts and the proud high coiffures the setting they deserve. Never did a dance do more for a lovely lady than a minuet. There's something about the delicate steps, the delicate pointing of the foot, the light curtsy that brings out a revival of graciousness. To get more practical on this matter of clothes and the dance, the minuet will do something more than give romantic clothes their best setting—it will give them a chance to look almost as grand after their debut ball. An evening of shag is notoriously hard on the gown, even when the girl survives.

Canadians in London

BY MARY GOLDIE

EVERYONE by now knows of the tremendous reception given the Prime Minister upon his return from Munich. It happened that before his return Mrs. Chamberlain had been accorded a somewhat similar reception while taking her daily walk in St. James's Park. Indeed the crowd became so great about her as she walked that she was obliged to return to No. 10 Downing Street. Among the large crowd waiting outside No. 10 for her was Mr. W. Vincent of Winnipeg, Canada, a Civil Servant on holiday with his wife in London. Mrs. Chamberlain recognized him as a man she had helped to nurse at her Birmingham home during the Great War and greeted him. That she said some very nice things to Mr. Vincent is obvious from the reply which he gave to reporters that he could not repeat her words since they were too precious to him.

Two leading Canadians figured in a short article in one of the London papers a short time ago. Mr. J. J. Gibbons of Toronto, who is visiting London with his wife and daughter, was one of them. The writer of the article

had met Mr. Gibbons at a luncheon and wrote a few words of appreciation about him. The other Canadian mentioned by the same writer was Mr. Charles Beaubien, who is a K.C. and a Senator. I was interested to read that Mr. Beaubien, who is a French-Canadian, speaks English with a slight and pleasing Scottish-Canadian accent.

Canadians Too

A SIGN posted on the bulletin board in Canada House says: "All Canadians at present staying in London hotels will kindly obtain their gas masks from the Air Raid Precaution Warden of their hotel." Read even at this date, the wording of the sign gives a sinister effect. I believe that there were not many Canadians remaining in the London hotels at the time this notice was advisable to follow.

Miss Adelaide Harrison of Montreal who has been abroad for some time and who was traveling in Europe at the time of crisis, has just returned to London. Miss Harrison had been spending some time in Rome and she decided to go from there to Switzerland for a short stay, leaving most of her luggage in Rome. While in Switzerland she was advised to get back to England before it was altogether impossible to do so. She then returned to Rome to collect her luggage and from there she came to London. She says that the people of Italy were quite calm until the Sunday before the fatal week when they began to get a bit panicky. She got the impression that many of them did not wish for war at all, and most of all did not want to fight on the side of Germany. Miss Harrison will remain in London until the end of October when she intends to return to Canada.

Mrs. Donat Raymond of Montreal, was one of those whose confusion was great last week. She had come to England with her daughter, whom she was to leave here in school. When war seemed so near she took a booking for herself and her daughter to return to Canada, but at the coming of the news of peace, she decided to carry out her original plans. Her daughter is now at school at Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Raymond and Miss Florence Lewis of Montreal who came from Canada with her, are at Claridge's Hotel. They are returning to Canada next week in the "Queen Mary."

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Wallace Barret and her daughter, Miss Barbara Barret, have returned to Toronto from a motor trip to Williamsburg and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Grant have returned from their wedding trip and are living at the Tower Apartments, Montreal. Mrs. Grant was formerly Miss Elizabeth McInnes of Quebec.

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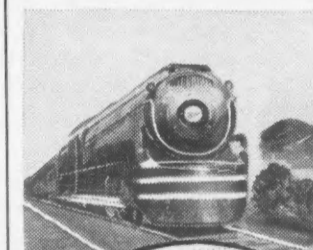
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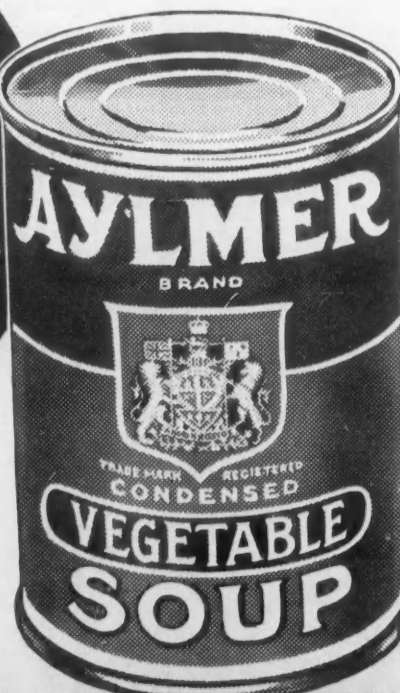


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WORLD of WOMEN

Meditations from a Tub

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WE ARE a tubbable people. Some day, millionaires should stop collecting Bathers by Bouguereau and erect instead a museum of famous bathtubs.

Since the pool in the garden of Eden is not on the market, he might go after the tub that was found in the palace of Minos, Crete, 4000 years old, a natty little model of frescoed clay. He could pick up the tub in which Scipio Africanus splashed in his villa at Liternum, the solid porphyry tub from a house in Pompeii, or the great bronze vessel in which vain Poppea Sabina bathed each morning in the milk of a she-ass.

The famous slipper bath in which Marat came to grief, the little Sevres custard dish that went with Napoleon to Moscow, the sunken bath of pure white Carrara marble, where Jerome Bonaparte bathed in wine, wine it is regrettable to state that was afterwards bottled and sold with considerable profit by his valet.

The Museum would not be complete without at least one active specimen of the Englishman's collapsible India rubber traveler. It should include the immortal French "chauffe-bain," all combustion and explosion, plucked bodily from its natural habitat, the trunk room of any French pension, and set up with its accompanying satellites, running and mopping "valets de chambre."

The Theatrical Exhibit would contain Sarah Bernhardt's little gold tub, stolen from her dressing room in the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, the bathtub in which Rostand wrote the most poetic passages of "L'Aiglon," and Earl Carroll's naughty bit of porcelain.



MISS LORAIN KENDALL, daughter of Mr. Arthur Kendall, manager of the Northern Empire Mines Co., Ltd., on the tennis courts of the mines at Empire, Ont.

ANOTHER wing would start off simply with a pump, under which our forebears rubbed head and shoulder on days when the old swimming hole was "froze." It would contain the first bathtub ever built in America, that great mahogany man-of-war that Adam Thompson of Cincinnati showed off at his Christmas party in 1842. It was seven feet long, lined throughout with sheet lead and weighed one ton. The water was piped from the pump to a tank in the attic, whence the hot water line ascended, curling around the warm chimney. "A luxurious and undemocratic vanity," the local papers said.

It might be possible to get hold of the first bathtub that ever went into the White House, another woody galloon, installed by President Fillmore in 1850. The others had done their major bathing in the Potomac.

Then there would come those solid bits of early days—the sofa bath, with a comfortable raised seat at the head end and a semi-circular enlargement to accommodate a corpulent bather, and the effete rain bath, forerunner of our modern shower. There should be at least one tub with broad wooden frame and one of those nasty affairs that were painted inside with a kind of enamel that chipped and peeled and stuck in flakes to the bather.

Last of all, there would be—Requiescat in Pace!—that great dragon of cleanliness with claw and ball legs, of iron painted blue or white, in which children of the oughty-oughts were bathed by Frauleins in the mellow gas light, and in which the family rubber plant also took its monthly bath.

Strange, this ebb and flow of the passion for bathing. The Egyptians bathed a bit in tubs. Ulysses once took a warm bath. The Greeks toyed with the notion. But the Romans, bathing moderately at first, took it up with enthusiasm, abandon and finally with mania and madness.

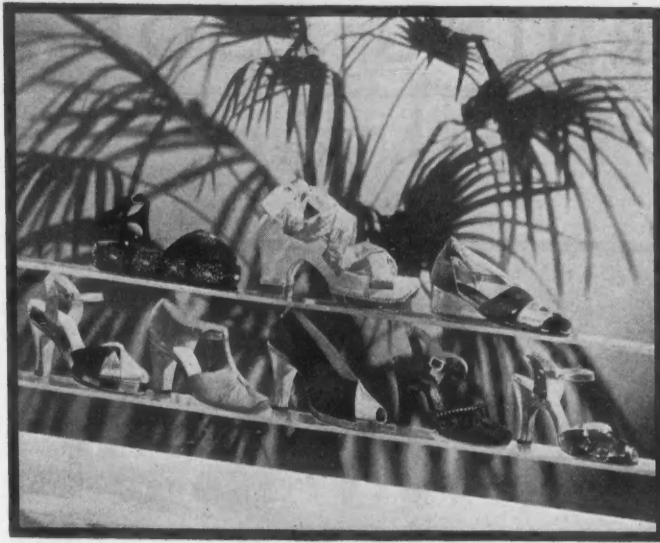
When in Rome

THE Roman bather, so we are told, undressed in an apodyterium, was anointed in an unctuarium, exercised, then repaired to a caldarium, a sudatorium where he was scraped, to a tepidarium and a frigidarium before he was finally turned out a clean man.

Priceless statuary lined the baths. Nobles had private baths, paved in solid silver. The Emperor Gordiano bathed seven times a day in summer, only twice—five upon him!—in winter. They bathed so furiously that the church fathers took a stand. The Huns conveniently cut off the water supply at that moment and bathing died a sudden death.

An Occasion

THERE was very little inclination to bathe in the Middle Ages. Few felt the call in the Renaissance. "The Queen hath built herself a bath, wherein she doth bathe herself once a month whether she require it or



FOOTLIGHTS—reading from top left, are: A "Geisha Girl" slipper gleaming with many jewels; a "Skyscraper Sandal" with a three-inch sole studded with a row of rhinestones and wide ribbons swathing the foot; another version of the sandal and, (lower left), of the platform sole; a soft pink kid sandal with an impudent turned-up toe; dramatic contrast of gold kid and dull velvet; black mesh; multi-color sequins.

no," an admirer wrote of Queen Elizabeth.

Marie Antoinette was slightly more tubbable. Occasionally, a great slipper bath was rolled into her bedroom, all complete with sponges and towels. Two bathing women robed her in a chemise of English flannel, buttoned down to the hem. Snuggly encased in the bath, the Queen breakfasted with her tray on the slipper's lid.

On this continent, bathing aroused a furious attack. The doctors said it was debilitating. Boston passed laws against it. But bootlegging went on all the same. Gilded youth of the eighties splashed in huge tubs that looked like Tudor beds, with Dutch oven effects in the tiles and Mary Queen of Scots looking mournfully down from the stained glass portholes.

And now, look at the bathroom of today. The spigots have been designed by a sculptor. Solid porcelain

shimmers to right and left. A wealth of towels overhangs the bather who, in a second, can be parboiled or turned into a human frappe. Is this the apotheosis of the tub? Are we going to be satisfied, or will our apartment buildings of the future have apodyteriums, unctuariums, caldariums, sudatoriums, tepidariums and frigidariums too? Will big business meet to talk stocks, splashing? Will our bathrooms be paved in platinum?

History repeats itself. After all, it happened in Rome. And Rome had no soft coal.

The Minister for France to Canada and the Countess de Dampierre have returned to Ottawa after a few days at d'Esteral, Quebec.

The Hon. Kathleen Hennessy, of London, England, has been visiting Mrs. Clive G. Benson at Isle Bizard for a few days and is again the guest in Montreal of Mrs. T. S. Gillespie.

Prince's Feather



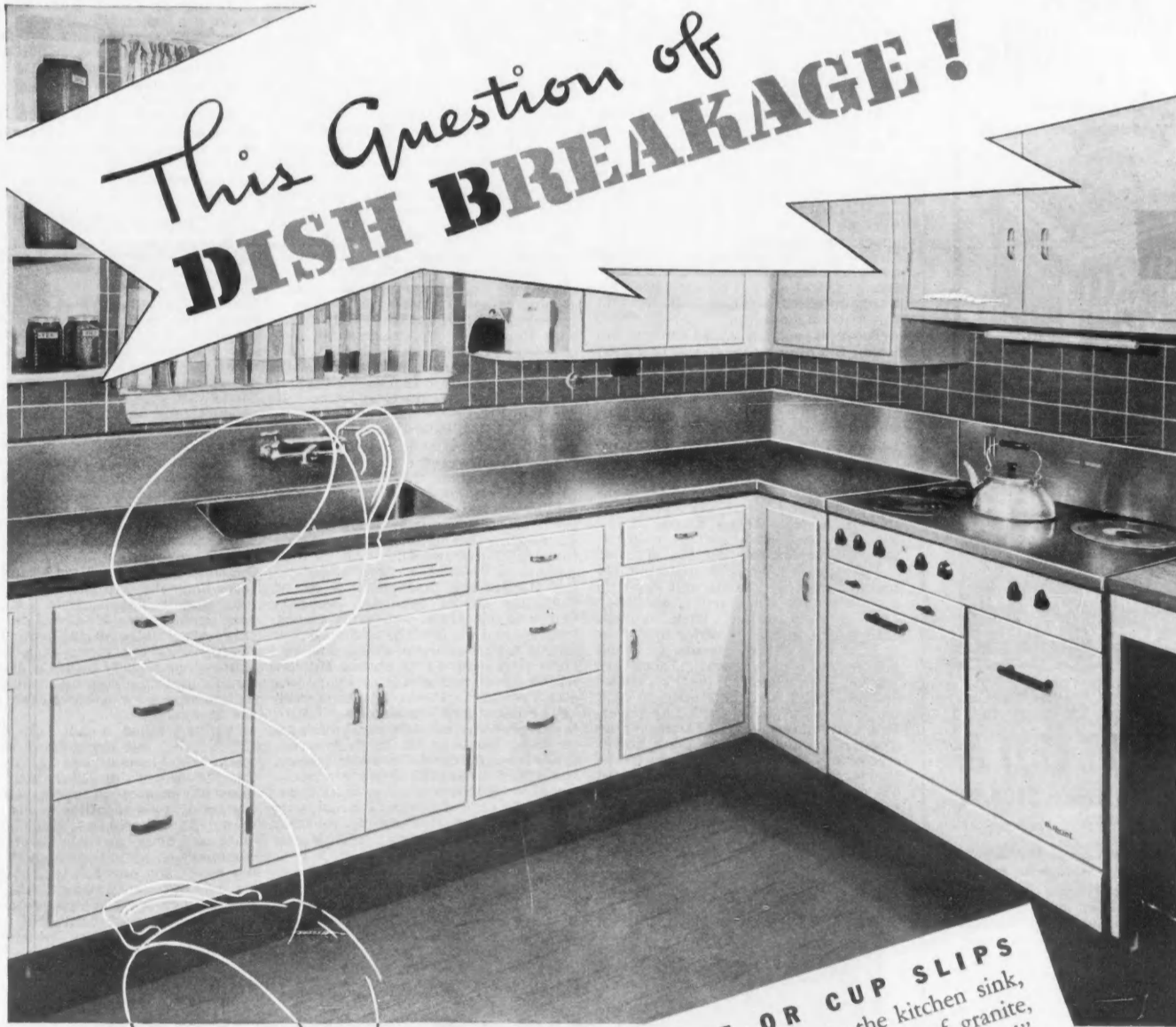
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THE DISTAFF SIDE

Sunday-Peace-at-any-Price

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALDERMAN J. S. Simmons was quoted recently as threatening the Toronto City Council with all the penalties in the 28th Chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy if they carried out Controller Hamilton's proposal to throw the civic parks wide open on Sunday.

If you haven't read the 28th Chapter of Deuteronomy recently it's worth going into. The curses listed are specific and awful—in fact if you really want excitement on Sunday afternoon you'll find a good deal more of it in the Book of Deuteronomy than in any of the forms of amusement offered by the City Parks. But while the penalties themselves are sharply particularized the actual forms of disobedience that bring them on are left unspecified. Pinning them down to a Sunday sports program in the civic parks was Alderman Simmons' own idea.

It is doubtful if anyone, even Alderman Simmons himself could state exactly what constitutes Sabbath-breaking in a city park. Is an infant playing with a ball a carnal spectacle that should be kept to week-days? Does love-making on a park bench constitute secular amusement? When the Salvation Army band swings into a Sousa march set to sacred words is the effect on the park loiterers secular or sacred? We doubt whether anyone has an answer to these problems; except possibly the extreme Rightists who believe that if anything is fun it's secular, and the extreme Leftists who take the broad position that if you are having a good time and getting lots of fresh air, nobody, not even Alderman Simmons' Jehovah, has a right to make any unpleasantness.

Drawing the Line

IN AN attempt to draw the line somewhere, Controller Hamilton suggests that the parks be made available on Sundays for all forms of recreation except organized sport. But even there you run into difficulties. Does this

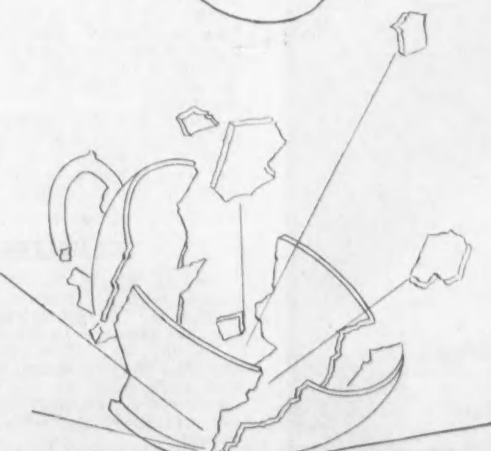
mean for instance that no Ladies' Softball Team with outside affiliations should be permitted to play on Sunday? Or does it simply mean that the girls shouldn't be allowed to choose up sides? For the moment you get even rudimentary organization you get competition; and with competition you get mounting decibels of noise to shatter the Sabbath calm and make the neighborhood intolerable to the godly.

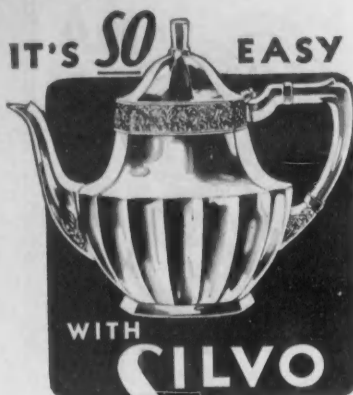
For as long as there are civic parks the citizens are going to use them; and they are going to make plenty of hearty secular noise doing it. It only needs a fine day to bring them out, full-lunged and bursting with pagan energy. To make things worse Controller Hamilton is ready to stake his political future on giving them all the winter recreational facilities within his power every day in the week. Soon the snowy slopes will be crowded with dozens of shrieking children, demented little dogs and hearty parents shouting encouragements and warnings as far as a bob-sled can travel. The hockey puck will thud against the boards, the skaters will carom, with joyful shouts about the ice. Everyone will be happily engaged on the new year's Strength-through-Joy program without a thought for piety. It looks like a bad season for the Sabbatharians.

Cut Them Up

JUST what use the Sabbatharians propose to make of the parks on Sunday isn't very clear but no doubt they have something in mind and are pretty firm about it. It must be very trying for the City Fathers, all this wrangling, and I wouldn't blame them a bit if one of these days they just took the civic parks and cut them up into building lots; just as exasperated parents will sometimes snatch a disputed plaything from their children and pop it into the kitchen range.

"There now I hope that will teach you. Now neither of you can have it."





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CONCERNING FOOD

How It's Done At Sea

By CYNTHIA BROWN

THE stewardess stood at the foot of my bed with pad and pencil poised. She was very pretty, with a white smile, and just as trim as the rest of the handsome ship that was bringing my native land nearer every day. Her sky blue uniform was devastatingly becoming. Besides which she was wide awake.

But my hair goes thicker and curlier—not flat—in a fog, and I didn't have to get up for breakfast. This world's goods are more evenly divided than some people think. I turned back to the menu in my hand.

"Shall it be something the same as yesterday morning madam?" She prodded gently.

"It will not," said I firmly. "Wait till I count. It may be some time before I have a hundred and fifty-nine, a hundred and sixty, a hundred and sixty-one, there, a hundred and sixty-one different viands offered me for breakfast again. Listen to this. . . I'll have

Iced Clam Juice
Stewed Raisins
Creamed Onion Soup
Grilled bluefish with Pimento butter
Scotch Collops with rice
Potatoes hashed in Cream
Melton Mowbray Pie
Radishes
French Toast with honey
Boston Waffles with Bar le Duc
and Camomille Tisane.

"I scarcely ever have any of those for breakfast and it's time I began, they're all here."

"Yes Madam," said the Stewardess without batting an eye. "The Galante of Chicken is very nice too I believe."

The Boss Man

WE COMPROMISED on Honey Dew melon, Croissants, Bar le Duc and Coffee. But we like to think there are travelers with more imagination and steadier digestions than ours. It is for them that ship's kitchens apparently are built.

And how are ship's kitchens built? We wondered. With 161 varieties of food on the breakfast menu, 130 on the luncheon menu and 46 on the "special" dinner menu in one day it seemed worth investigating.

The Chief Chef on a big ocean liner is, I gather, only a little less than the Captain in grandeur and importance. If SATURDAY NIGHT had been a less important journal, or its mantle less enveloping (and, may I say, becoming?) this columnist might have seen a ship's kitchen, but probably not under the personal direction of the Chief Chef. It was all arranged for us by the Captain through the Chief Steward, and at half past eleven of a windy morning we kept our tryst at the kitchen door.

There is only a small pantry between the dining saloon and the main kitchen. Preparations for luncheon were just beginning. The ventilating system is so good there is no odor of any kind. The floors of the kitchens are all a variety of stone and cement called, I believe, "Terrazzo," with copings of the same between floor and wall so that the whole thing can be swished out with hoses. All cooking is done by electricity except for the open grill where bacon, chops, steaks, and so on are done to order. This burns charcoal on top of coke.

The Chief Chef is responsible for making out the menus, but does no actual cooking unless one of his under Chefs gets in a hole. Then he must turn to and show the other man how it is done. Which means he must know every man's job. There are special fish cooks, pastry cooks, bakers, cooks for soups only, a cook for sauces, men who work like jewelers all day long making hors d'oeuvres and canapés. Long stoves stretching right across the centre of the huge chief kitchen are separated by aisles of polished steel serving tables that contain hot china and silver dishes on enclosed shelves below. All round the room against the



MISS ROWENA HARRIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harris, who will be numbered among Toronto debutantes of this season.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

ship's bulkhead are three-sided rooms where the various foods are prepared for cooking.

Luncheon Jewelry

WE STEPPED delicately over two immense laundry baskets full of fish—one fillets of sole and the other lobsters. The salad Chef next door was dealing rapidly with head lettuce. His boy was peeling tomatoes. Four full grown men were putting the finishing touches on silver trays of canapés. They worked steadily and delicately, cutting anchovies and smoked salmon with beautiful precision, arranging caviare on toasts, dipping tomato slices into finely chopped parsley, making hour after hour those small appetizers that look like jewelry, and which we all would bolt without more than a glance with cocktails before luncheon. "You probably haven't much appetite left for yourselves," we said to the headman, "do you ever eat?" "Occasionally Madam, and something very plain," he answered with a wan smile.

We had to take the lift to go over to the bakery. Fresh rolls are baked for every meal on shipboard. The great bread mixer is an electric drum with a claw like an anchor that kneads the dough rhythmically. About four pounds of this at a time is fed to the Hobart roll machines. A set of radiating knives suddenly descends and cuts the dough into exact pieces, lifts up, and gives place to a whirling device that flips them round into circular rolls ready for the oven. Human hands never touch the dough from start to finish. Peace, it's wonderful.

The dairy is down here too. Milk is no problem on Atlantic crossings, it keeps perfectly at thirty-two degrees for eight days. On world cruises, the Chief explained, they are occasionally reduced to making milk from butter, a perfectly simple process as he pointed out, that simply reverses the churning proceeding. They can

make anything from 4 per cent. milk to 48 per cent. heavy cream, ready for whipping. The dairy man pointed out the correct formulae all printed up on the wall. Just like the combination of father's office safe, as I explained to him.

The ice cream plant is run by the ship's engine room. A Hobart machine makes five gallons in six minutes, a statistic that didn't interest us much more than it does you.

The Cleaning Trick
WE WENT down another deck—by this time we were, I reckoned, nine decks down from my cabin, to the refrigerators. Whole corridors of them. We were playfully shut in for a moment with about a hundred yards of celery, and disliked it heartily. The meat safe is about as big as a three car garage, and colder than Byrd's Little America. Fruit, fish, dairy products and so on have each a separate cold-adjusted refrigerator.

The silver cleaning devices fascinated this light housekeeper, whose modest possessions in that line take a maid one half day out of every week to polish. It is done in rotating drums fully of soapy water, B.B. shot, and worn gramophone needles, believe it or not. We asked if it didn't offer the solution long awaited of the worn razor blade disposal problem, but were told they might scratch. A heavy pink paste makes the suds, and is the only thing added to the water. The silver comes out clean as a whistle, polished, and ready to drain dry. You can do anything from a turkey platter to a teaspoon or a big coffee pot in the things.

We had taken a full hour of the Chef's time, but the gallant Frenchman, who looked like a six foot Charles Boyer in case you're interested, insisted on a cigarette and a glass of wine together in his sitting room. So we smoked a soft marigold, and are they awful? And drank Dubonnet as an aperitif, which is far too sweet for our palate; though he poured out two glasses, the Chef didn't touch his. Which we thought very handsome of him. He was on duty, see? And before we parted he promised to send me a simple recipe for Chicken in Cream, and he did, and here it is.

Chicken in Cream

CUT one chicken in eight pieces; put in a saucepan with butter and let it simmer over a low fire. Add two chopped onions and a "bouquet" with thyme and bay leaves, and cook about half an hour.

Now add a glass of white wine and let simmer again. Beat together half a pint of hot cream and two egg yolks to make a nice sauce. Pour this over the chicken. Serve with noodles or rice pilaff.

I fully intended asking him what he himself ate for breakfast, and darn it, I forgot. I can only assure you he didn't look to me like a man who ate Scotch Collops with Rice.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie, who has been staying with her mother, Mrs. J. F. Wilson, the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wynne Robinson and Miss Marjorie Robinson, of Montreal, have sailed by the Duchess of Richmond for England. Miss Robinson will spend the winter studying abroad.

Among those from Toronto who visited the Georgian Bay Country Club over the Thanksgiving week-end were: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. Nelles Starr, Miss Elizabeth Mackay, Mr. Ian Johnston, Mr. Dick Mackie, Mr. Chic Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McMurrich.

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Nov. 11 AURANIA to Ply., Havre, London
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Nov. 25 LETITIA to B'fast, L'pool, Glasgow
Nov. 25 AUSONIA to Ply., Havre, London

From Halifax
Dec. 4 ALAUNIA to Plymouth, London
Dec. 5 SAMARIA to Glasgow, B'fast, L'pool
Dec. 11 AURANIA to Plymouth, London
Dec. 13 ATHENIA to B'fast, L'pool, Glasgow
*Embark on previous evening

From Saint John, N.B.
Dec. 10 ATHENIA to B'fast, L'pool, Glasgow

From New York
Dec. 2 QUEEN MARY to Ply., Cher., S'mpt
Dec. 10 AQUITANIA to Cherbourg, S'mpt
Dec. 10 GEORGIA to G'way, Cuba, L'pool
Dec. 16 QUEEN MARY to Ply., Cher., S'mpt

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MRS. HAMILTON SMITH, whose marriage took place this summer. She is the former Miss Audrey Shadbolt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Shadbolt of Toronto.

—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

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War of the Orchestras

BY HANS VALDIN

ALL civil strife is long drawn out, and the war between the two Montreal orchestras is no exception to the rule. The battle between the Montreal Orchestra, led by Douglas Clarke, principal of McGill's Conservatorium, and Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal, led by Wilfred Pelletier, a Metropolitan Opera conductor, is entering its fifth season. The strife, or more politely the competition, between the two musical organizations has split Montreal into three factions. There are the violent supporters of Douglas Clarke and the ardent proponents of the Concerts Symphoniques. No one in these groups would be seen dead at a concert of the opposing organization. Finally there is a small group of music-lovers who have no interest in the battle; they merely buy tickets for whichever orchestra advertises a good program.

Although its standard of living is lower than most North American cities, Montreal thus manages to support two symphonic organizations, both producing concerts during the winter season—a situation obtaining in no other city on this continent. It would be pleasant to feel that the twin orchestras are manifestations of the cultural level obtaining in the largest city of the Padlock Province. Actually, of course, they are manifestations of nothing of the kind. The two orchestras are a result of the inability of the two races to co-operate, and perhaps, so the French population alleges, of certain musical jealousies and personal prejudices which make an English orchestra unacceptable to those whose tongue is French. All that is needed to clarify the situation is for Sam Bronfman, or some other wealthy citizen, to start a Jewish orchestra. This would probably produce a third and more expert orchestra which would eliminate from the scene the present competitors.

THE present competition naturally produces some benign effects, not the least of which is that the music critic of the worthy Montreal Gazette has again resumed his comments on the performances of the Montreal Orchestra. For a time, the Gazette contented itself with reporting Douglas Clarke's concerts in the style that a reporter uses to cover a routine meeting of the Lachine city council. The news stories began something like this: "Before an audience of several hundred people, the Montreal Orchestra met yesterday afternoon and rendered a two-hour program to which the audience accorded applause. The numbers played included . . ." Any expression of opinion on the music or its execution was rigidly excluded from the copy.

Originally the Montreal Gazette had mentioned such things as the sour playing of the horns, or had noted that the second movement of a symphony was played at too rapid or too slow a tempo. Such comments did not please the conductor or those associated with the Montreal Orchestra. It was stated by many at the time that Montreal was lucky to have an orchestra at all, that any critical comment lessened its chances of survival and would thus reduce the earning powers of the instrumentalists. The music critic of the Montreal Gazette was not encouraged to attend the concerts. All of which had repercussions amongst other newspaper writers. With the advent of competition in the form of the Concerts Symphoniques, however, all such petty troubles were ironed out.

THE English orchestra came into being several years before a French orchestra was dreamed of. It originated as a co-operative effort on the part of the players themselves. The talkies had thrown many of them out of employment. They formed an orchestra and asked Douglas Clarke to conduct their efforts. For eight seasons now he has devoted his energies to the improvement of his band of players. Each year the standard of performance has risen. And music-lovers owe a debt of gratitude to one who over a period of years has worked unsparingly and without remuneration to provide Montreal with music, real music.

In the early years of the Montreal Orchestra attempts were made to enlist the support of French music lovers. One school of thought presently feels that these attempts were not strenuous enough. For instance, no Frenchmen were invited to certain orchestra. While the efforts of certain local French conductors are far from superb, nevertheless one or two of them do seem to be able to fill both the house and the box office. On the other hand, the group which came into being to further the aims of the Montreal Orchestra felt, with some reason, that the artistic standards of the orchestra should not be sacrificed to political expediencies.

IT IS impossible to assess the rights and wrongs of this ancient strife, and it is impossible to blame any group. The final result was that the Concerts Symphoniques came into being four years ago. Originally a series of guest conductors, some of them home-town products, led the orchestra. The results varied from excellent to very poor. But the French orchestra has finally come of age under the directorship of Wilfred Pelletier, a thoroughly competent conductor. He leads the orchestra with verve and skill which produces a great attack and a fine attention to shading.

In its growth, and in its competition with the English orchestra, the Concerts Symphoniques is aided each year by a grant from the provincial government. According to certain critics, much of the performing ability of the French orchestra is due to the training the players received under Douglas Clarke. Of course both orchestras employ virtually the same personnel.

The competition between the two organizations has resulted in changes in the policies of both groups. The Montreal Orchestra plays now only on alternate Sunday afternoons with a limited season of but ten concerts. To pack its houses, and they are



COE GLADE, mezzo-soprano of the San Carlo Opera Company who will sing the role of Carmen in the opening performance of the company at Massey Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2.

packed, the English orchestra has had to adopt a policy of hiring well-known soloists. A symphony program no longer suffices. This year, for instance, Enesco, Zimbalist and Bauer are included amongst the ten soloists who have been engaged to play with the orchestra.

The Concerts Symphoniques have also modified their policies. Competent guest conductors have supplanted some of former years who were not so competent. In addition to Wilfred Pelletier, Sir Ernest MacMillan and Paul Stassevitch will conduct this year.

Typical of the attitude prevailing in Montreal is the fact that on his last appearance in Montreal, Sir Ernest MacMillan received a tremendous ovation from the French sections of musical Montreal. Yet great care is taken not to invite the home-town Douglas Clarke to lead the French orchestra, or to have Wilfred Pelletier conduct the English orchestra.

FROM a musical standpoint, the Concerts Symphoniques has become a first-class organization, producing eight concerts during the winter season, and also eight children's concerts. It presents the summer symphony season, and the annual three-day Montreal Music Festival at St. Laurent. This festival, held in a church of a Montreal suburb, has added prestige to the standing of the French orchestra. And rightly so, for both the music and its execution are of a quality unsurpassed elsewhere in Canada. The locale of the festival adds greatly to its aesthetic value. The church itself is most beautiful. Originally it was a Montreal Presbyterian church which was pulled down and moved stone by stone to St. Laurent, there to be rebuilt and become the chapel of a Catholic college. French and English may not be able to agree on orchestras; fortunately they have agreed on good architecture.

Both orchestras present children's concerts. Those of the French orchestra will take place this season on Saturday afternoon. The children's concerts of the Montreal Symphony will probably be held on Saturday mornings. Unlike most of their elders and betters, the children patronize either orchestra.

Over a term of years, these concerts for youngsters, coupled with the background which they have of Gregorian music, should do much to elevate musical taste in French Montreal. It cannot be doubted that the Canadian is inherently more musical than the Canadian. But to date the quality of his taste generally leaves something to be desired.

The Concerts Symphoniques gained increasing prestige last summer by its long summer season of symphony during which the orchestra played weekly atop Mont Royal. As a result of its expansion in a variety of fields the French orchestra is growing in popularity; advance sales for this season, which begins on October 28, have topped previous records.

Although unable to show a record of expansion such as its competitor, the English orchestra appears to be in a better financial position. Last season no lottery was necessary to meet the deficit. This year there is the usual autumnal drive to obtain season ticket subscribers.

ONE of the basic reasons for the anomaly of twin orchestras of the same personnel in the same city is the peculiar psychology of Montreal. For entertainment, no English person will set foot east of Bleury Street, whilst no Canadian likes to go west of the same thoroughfare. Similar ideas exist among small boys who often refuse to go into the next block lest they impinge on the territory of a neighboring gang. It is perhaps this gang spirit which also manifests itself in the ridiculously large attendance at English funerals in Montreal.

The Montreal Orchestra consequently holds its concerts in a west end theatre, whereas the Concerts Symphoniques plays at the Plateau Auditorium located in the middle of Parc Lafontaine in the heart of the eastern section of the city.

By and large the English stick to their orchestra, and the French to theirs. A few renegades from both sides dare to cross Bleury Street to hear the orchestra, the leader or the music which they prefer. But they don't count. They are mere music lovers, and a love of music has little relation to concert-going.

This year the Montreal orchestra battle resumes again at the end of October when both groups open their season within forty-eight hours of one another. Long after war-like sentiments in Spain, China, and Europe are dead, Montreal audiences will continue to follow, bleat, and bellow and battle regarding the merits of what to them are two orchestras, but which to the rest of the world look like the same orchestra with a different leader.



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POOR Mrs. DILWICK would inspect the innards of her old hot water tank—even though we warned her. But when she saw the ravages of rust—the furrowed, pocked, rusty metal, so weak in places it could hardly stand—she uttered a choked cry and fled. Unfortunately, she's a little morbid about the thing, even now. She tells her friends of the ghastly rust that used to swarm into her bath and laundry. She's still puzzled by the innocent perfection of the outside of the tank. She speaks pitifully of its youth—and it was a young tank.


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"KING OF PAIN"
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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By BERNICE COFFEY

AT ENTHUSIASTIC meetings of the directorate of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and also of the Women's Committee which is composed of some one hundred representative women, many new and interesting plans have been presented for this, the seventeenth season of concerts, which will begin at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, October 25. At this concert Sir Ernest MacMillan, rested after the summer and fresh from Western triumphs, will conduct the orchestra with Harold Bauer, world renowned pianist, as guest artist. As the season progresses, other great names will be numbered among the visiting artists.

Those present will include Major and Mrs. J. E. Hahn, Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Bishop, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. Henry Macdonald, General and Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dixon, Miss Eldred Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Farmer, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. Hillyard Robinson, Mrs. W. W. Beadmore, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lawson, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Miss Kathleen MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Mr. W. L. Chalmers, Mrs. M. N. Eisendrath, Mrs. Frank Hay, Mrs. Alec MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle and many others.

Diplomatic Corps

BARON TOMII, Japanese Minister to Canada, and Baroness Tomii received at the Japanese Legation, Ottawa, for the first time since their arrival in the Capital City last spring. Guests included members of the diplomatic corps and their wives, Cabinet Ministers and their wives and members of the Government circles.

Club Entertains

SOME sixteen hundred members of the Granite Club and their friends gathered at the Club on the evening of Friday, October 15, to inspect the renovated sports quarters and watch a demonstration of most of the sports activities carried on during the season. Members and their guests were received by the President, Mr. T. N. Phelan, and Mrs. Phelan, assisted by other directors and their ladies, and then strolled about the redecorated social quarters and rebuilt sports building. The latter half of the evening was given over to dancing on the east badminton courts. Most of the directors were present for the gala affair, and noticed during the evening were Mr. and Mrs. John Tory, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Reid.

MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE, of Toronto, has sent out invitations for an At-Home to be held on Friday afternoon, October 21, in honor of Mrs. A. F. Wynne Plumtre.

Church Parade

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE entertained for officers of the Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers and their wives following the annual church parade in Toronto on Sunday, October 16. Sir Joseph received with Mrs. F. Y. McEachren and Mrs. Wallace Barrett. Lady Kemp and Mrs. G. H. Basher, wife of the commanding officer, were tea hostesses. Assistants in the tea-room were Mrs. T. G. Blackstock, Mrs. G. G. Sinclair, Mrs. R. C. Clarkson, Mrs. J. W. McMaster, Mrs. L. T. Hargreaves, Mrs. H. A. Machell, Mrs. G. S. Gostling and Mrs. D. E. Catto.

Opens Collection

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario opened the loan collection of Paintings of Women at the Art Gallery of Toronto. His Honor and Mrs. Albert Matthews entertained at dinner before the opening, for Colonel R. Y. Eaton, President of the Art Gallery, Mrs. Eaton and some of the members of the Executive.

Hail and Farewell

CAPTAIN D. H. Walker, the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), has arrived at Government House, Ottawa, on appointment as aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. Captain G. P. Campbell-Preston, A.D.C., who has been on the staff of His Excellency for nearly two years, is leaving Ottawa at the end of the month for England, to join his regiment.



MISS JANE MELVILLE GRANT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Grant of Toronto, who was among the debutantes presented to Her Excellencies at the Creche Ball.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.



MISS JANE ELLINORE WILSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip V. Wilson of Waterloo, Ont., who have announced her engagement to Mr. Douglas Herbert Stuart of London, Eng. The marriage will take place November 5.

Minister's Son Marries

A WEDDING of wide interest was solemnized in Ottawa when Miss Lucette Valin, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Valin of that city, became the bride of Mr. Hughes Lapointe, only son of the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Lapointe. The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who is in the West Indies, sent his regrets at not being able to attend the wedding. Members of the Cabinet

and their wives and members of the diplomatic corps were among the guests who numbered three hundred.

B. C. State Ball

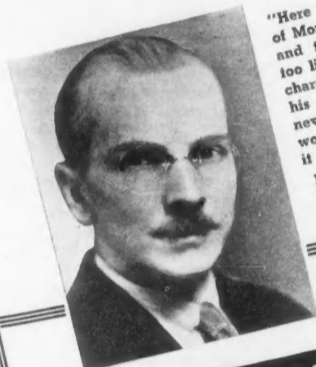
HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Eric W. Hamber have issued invitations for the annual state ball which marks the fall opening of the Legislature. The dance will be held at Government House, Victoria, on the evening of Tuesday, October 25.

Officers Entertain

THE officers of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps entertained at dinner in the Minto barracks officers' mess, Winnipeg, in honor of a fellow officer, Captain Wray Stewart, president of the mess, whose marriage to Miss Stella Coupar took place later in the week. The vice-president of the mess, Lieutenant J. A. Meindl, was chairman and presented Captain Stewart with a cocktail shaker and tray bearing the corps crest. Covers were laid for ten. The guests were: Major Frank Davey; Captains V. J. McKenty, L. J. Perry, P. Coupland; Lieutenants L. J. Lesk, A. F. Christian, C. L. Reid, J. A. Meindl and A. G. Lister.

Vice-Regal Dinner

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir gave a dinner party at Government House, Ottawa, on the evening of Tuesday, October 11, in honor of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada and Lady Campbell, and the accredited representative of the Union of South Africa to Canada and Mrs. D. deWaal Meyer.



"Here in this novel, a delightful delineation of Montreal and the Laurentians, I find beauty and tenderness and grace contained in all too little contemporary fiction. Mr. Barnard's character drawing has never been better and his sense of the dramatic quality of life never sharper. It is an excellent piece of work and I am proud to be able to publish it in the permanent form of a book."

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A thoughtful story, sympathetic and moving as a beautiful symphony, written in Canada by a Canadian for Canadians about people living in Canada; judged by able critics to be the finest Canadian novel yet written.



PARIS OPENING by Anne Green

A COMPLETE NOVEL IN THIS ISSUE

"PARIS OPENING" is a story that is smart, young and gay. It is written by a clever young continental who has run the full gamut of experience in the world of style and fashion. Miss Green has a number of literary successes to her credit, foremost among which are "The Selbys"—a gay comedy about Americans in Paris—and "Reader, I Married Him".

Born in Savannah, Georgia, and now residing in Paris, where she was educated in the manner of a typical Parisian child, Miss Green, who has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, possesses both the old-world and new-world outlook.

With a background covering wide experience as a travel and style correspondent, Miss Green is perfectly equipped to write "Paris Opening", which is the story of an American girl facing the Paris fashion world.

in the
November
issue of

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THE MODERN HOME DEPARTMENT, conducted by Collier Stevenson
THE COOKING CLASS, conducted by Katherine Caldwell

In addition to these two great novels, the November issue of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL will present, as usual, a well balanced selection of entertaining short stories and informative articles. The regular monthly departments, which are such an outstanding feature of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL, are complete with instructive and timely ideas of interest to every woman at this season.

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OUT-OF-TOWN ENQUIRIES GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson, who have been occupying their cottage "Ciel Sur Terre," at Murray Bay, for the summer months, spent a few days in Quebec before leaving by motor for a tour of the Gaspé coast. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will later go to New York, prior to leaving for their plantation near Charleston, South Carolina, where they will remain for the winter.

Mrs. William Landry and her son, Mr. Peter Landry, both of Montreal, and Mrs. Landry's mother, Mrs. A. E. Dymont of Toronto, arrived in New York recently by the Queen Mary, after a short stay abroad, and have returned to their respective cities.

Mrs. Arthur Price, who recently arrived in Montreal from Quebec, to spend the winter, has taken up her residence at 1485 St. Mark Street. After spending the summer in Eastern Canada with her husband, Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, where they were the guests of their son and

daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Rocke Robertson in Montreal, Mrs. Robertson spent some time in Victoria before returning to Vancouver. She was the guest in Victoria of her brother-in-law and sister, Senator and Lady Barnard.

Mrs. J. Fred Booth of Ottawa is spending a short time in New York, where she was joined by her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Booth of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Tullidge, the latter formerly Elizabeth Arkell, on their return from their wedding trip spent a short time in Vancouver with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arkell, before leaving for their new home in Victoria.

Announcements

DEATHS

Died at his residence, The Hill, Renfrew, Ontario, on Thursday, October 13, 1938, James Hervey Carswell, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Carswell.

2 Great Novels

EXTRA VALUE

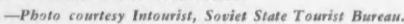
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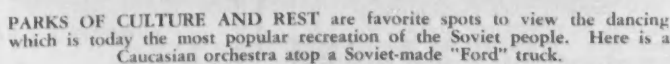
One of Atlantic City's Finest Hotels
Pennsylvania Ave. • Paul Auchter, Mgr.



BY JEREMY GURY

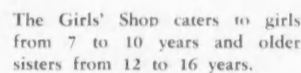
There can be little doubt that folk dancing in all its various forms now enjoys greater freedom than ever before. Whereas the tsarist regime attempted to solidify and "russify" the customs and traditions of the 189 nationalities within the confines of the old Empire, the Soviet people are now assisted in the development of national art. Folk-dancing is but one phase of the folk art that has been liberated.

Bands receive up-to-the-minute orchestration and the "swing" technique is no novelty among even the smallest orchestras. There is an abundance of capable jazz musicians and saxophonists. However, crooners with the American technique are somewhat rare. A singer in one of the popular southern resorts circulates nightly among three cafes.



—Photo courtesy Intourist, Soviet State Travel Bureau.

THIRD FLOOR



THE STATUE OF HERCULES on the shore of one of the beautiful lakes in the extensive parks of Detskoye Selo, now renamed Pushkinograd in memory of the great Russian poet.

—Photo courtesy Intourist, Soviet State Travel Bureau



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THE BOOKSHELF

South America Coming Up

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THE Twentieth Century has been declared as belonging to Canada. It may well belong to South America. For things are happening in the Latin Republics, things that are bringing a great deal of private and public sorrowing in Washington and in London as well. If you believe the newspaper stories, what is happening in South America is Fascism. But if you believe Carleton Beals, who may be regarded as a reasonably acceptable authority on the matter, that is a superficial view of the situation. In "The Coming Struggle for Latin America" (Lippincott, \$3.50), he tells us it is in no exuberant imitation of the European models that military dictatorships have been cropping up in various South American countries; they are spontaneous, home-grown products of natural conditions. The Latin Americans want freedom and democracy, but above all, independence. They feel that they cannot be independent until they have thrown off—and thrown out—the bonds of foreign banker control. Only the ruthless action of supreme governments could accomplish such a purpose, governments of the militaristic, totalitarian type.

Anglo-Saxon Domain

UNTIL recently, the United States and Great Britain enjoyed the position of economic overlords of South America. And benign overlords they were, do not forget. Everything was for the benefit of South America. If the American and British bankers made a tidy sum on the side, well, that was combining business with brotherly love and no harm done to the bankers. But the picture has changed. Somehow the Latin Americans haven't liked the idea of their economic and financial life being under the control of foreign powers. They felt—very unreasonably, no doubt—that it was going to hamper their development along national lines. They had a native instinct for independence and as they grew in strength they decided to let themselves go. The past several years have been a witness to the alarming extent—from the Anglo-Saxon point of view—to which they have let themselves go, cracking down on foreign monopoly control of their industry with an enthusiasm that would be admirable if it were not so entirely reprehensible.

That was bad enough. But worse accompanied it. Japan, Germany, Italy, hungry for trade, and heaven knows what else—viewing with their bright eyes the weakening of Anglo-Saxon influence, began inundating the



TO LECTURE. Dr. Henry C. Link, whose new book, "The Rediscovery of Man," has just been published, will address the 8th Annual Exhibition of the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto, Inc., on Oct. 24th.

South American continent with their agents,—commercial, political, diplomatic, cultural, propagandistic—and with a success that brings tears to the eyes, horned in on a trade field that until then was regarded by divine right as the playing ground of the United States and Great Britain. How human, then, that the democracies should raise the agonized cry of "Fascism!"?

The Real Struggle

But listen to Mr. Beals: "The people of Latin America, oppressed by their own semi-Fascist governments, are not kindly toward the Fascist powers. Wherever they have been given a chance to express their true opinions, they have indicated clearly that they have no sympathy for Fascism, but desire more democracy and more liberty. . . . The answer to present events rests with the people of Latin America. The people of Latin America still have ahead of them a titanic struggle for freedom, political and economic . . . the task of getting rid of military dictatorships, of promoting democracy, of abolishing the centuries-old system of monopoly land-holding, of creating proper labor codes, of abolishing age-old political and economic inequalities. That, and not international politics, is the true sphere of coming Latin American effort."

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Hall Caine as Higher Critic

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ON A CONSERVATIVE estimate, no less than five hundred "Lives" of the founder of Christianity have been written in modern times; in addition to thousands of commentaries, and the numerous narratives, apostolic and apocryphal written during the century following the Crucifixion. The desire to present individual interpretations of the teachings and events recorded in the New Testament seems to be undying among writers, and it would appear that novelists are no exception. A few years ago it was revealed that Charles Dickens had made a lame and colorless attempt of the kind; and now it is disclosed that the Manx novelist, Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine, spent 38 years (1893-1931) on a similar task. The result is now published ("Life of Christ," by Hall Caine. Doubleday, Doran, \$4).

First it should be said that no biographer of Jesus, ancient or modern, brought more devotion to his self-appointed task and none, perhaps, ever took so much pains. His sons, who, seven years after his death, issue the volume, state that their father's notes totalled more than three million words. The final draft now published, segregated from these notes by Robert Leighton, covers over 1,300 pages and totals over 650,000 words.

Own Conception

FORTY years ago when Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," was enjoying wide circulation, a "Yellow Book" critic wrote "Faugh! The gentleman writes with his mouth full!" In a literary sense that is a defect of "Life of Christ." Fresh as are many of the ideas and conclusions, they are made tedious by underlining and repetition. It is not, however, the literary characteristics of the book that will rouse most controversy. It is calculated to appal theologians. Times assuredly change. A century ago there would have been an irresistible demand that this "Life" be publicly burned as was Froude's "Nemesis of Faith" in 1848. Today no such clamor is likely to arise, though something of the kind may happen in Ireland.

Hall Caine is not irreverent,—except toward certain parts of the Bible. He is rather a devotee,—the devotee of his own conception; whereby Jesus becomes the embodiment and expression of "the development of the human soul from age to age as a seeker after God and, above all, with the silent and perhaps unconscious growth of the Christ hope in the heart of

man—the divine Messianic dream of a deliverer, a Redeemer, a Saviour, which, through all the travail of his wanderings, his sufferings, his sins and his repentance, has gone before him like a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day."

Folk Lore

ALL in the Old or New Testament that supports this conception, Hall Caine accepts; all that seems otherwise is rejected. Again and again he stresses the point that much of the Bible is folk lore, and much, merely historical legend. His book does not start at Bethlehem, nor does it end with the Ascension. It treats of the birth of the Christ conception, and the expansion of the idea after Calvary. The gospel narratives of the Resurrection and the Ascension, fundamental in the development of Christian dogma, are rejected as spurious, worse than that, as "utterly confusing, stupid and even childish." He holds that nearly all the miracles were the accretion of legend; and that none of the Gospels, taken in its entirety, can be regarded as an authentic document.

Judas Iscariot, symbol of the everlasting fact of human treachery and disloyalty,—"the one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin,"—obtains one of those sentimental whitewashings in which literary men frequently indulge. But his eleven comrades fare worse. Their conduct before and after Calvary is censured in extreme terms. Obviously, if Hall Caine had been permitted to serve as Advocatus Diaboli, they would never have been honored with sainthood.

Throughout this "Life," Hall Caine deals with Scripture "without gloves," but cannot escape the irrefutable fact that by some divine urge the teachings flowing from the life of Jesus of Nazareth changed the Western world, and made us all, skeptic or devotee, inheritors of Christ. His use of the prophetic word "Christ" indicates his supreme consciousness of this. The two previous "Lives" which have won most attention have been "Lives of Jesus." One, by the German theologian David Strauss, treated Christianity as a pseudo-mythological religion, and Christ as a Jewish Socrates. That of Joseph Renan, French theologian, though much more poetic, treated Jesus as a human philosophical teacher. Hall Caine is much more mystical, despite his rejections. Jesus is still for him symbol of the highest aspirations of the human spirit.

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THE BOOKSHELF

André Malraux and Others

BY EDWARD DIX

"Days of Hope," by André Malraux. Toronto, Musson. \$2.50.

"Asleep in the Afternoon," by E. C. Large. Toronto, Jonathan Cape. \$2.50.

"Three Novels," by Sholem Asch. Toronto, Thomas Allen. \$3.00.

"The Long Valley," by John Steinbeck. Toronto, McLeod. \$2.50.

IF THE new Malraux suffers from anything it is from the absence of a conventional form. With no intention of showing up a fault which may or may not be thought important in such a remarkable book, it must be said if only as a warning to readers who might be led to expect something of the structural perfection to be found in "Man's Fate" and "Days of Wrath," his earlier works.

Actually, "Days of Hope" has no beginning and no end. Yet in the hands of this historian of modern revolution this method, although it tends to confuse, even irritate, can be startlingly effective. Into a succession of episodes, each one complete, vital and arresting, Malraux has tried to compress, not the life of any one Spaniard or any one group of Spanish people under the strain of revolutionary upheaval, but the life of Spain itself, of the Spanish people. I do not think I have misread his intention, though the action of the book is so ambiguous at times, the result of its too hasty, nervous prose (the effect is rather like watching an accelerated newsreel), as to make me suspect the fault is not the translator's. Malraux's two principal characters—Magnin the air force commander and Manuel the communist—through whom he threads his narrative are not important on that account. No more so than the unidentified populations of Toledo and Madrid.

"Days of Hope" is good art and first rate reporting. It is doubtful whether as comprehensive a picture has been done to date of the Spanish war. Malraux reduces the forces behind the revolution so that they are seen from the perspective of small individual Spanish lives. He has crowded them in, all these people, the dead and dying, the bleeding and bewildered. Scene follows scene—descriptions of executions, torture, atrocities, massacre—with an accumulative effect that deadens the mind, exhausted by brutality. Malraux is obsessed by blood and the stench of death. Spain is shown without pity, a dark picture relieved only by his irony and hope for the Spanish people—what he calls "the infinite possibilities of their destiny."

It is the story of the war, not alone from the air where Malraux did his fighting against Franco's planes, or in the trenches before Toledo, or in a cafe under bombardment in Madrid, but in the spirit of the men and women, catholic and communist, fighting and suffering, of Spain.

Stunt Novel

ALL the reviews of "Asleep in the Afternoon" that you will want to read are to be found on pages 402, 403, 404 of Mr. Large's quaint English novel. They tell what the reviewers of *The Sunday Deliverer*, *Sunday Morning Post*, *Morning Telegram* and *Evening Post* thought of Mr. Charles Richard Pry and his quaint English novel, "Asleep in the Afternoon."

Let me hasten to explain. It's a stunt. Mr. Large who is being discussed here is the author of "Asleep in the Afternoon" all right. But the hero of his book, Charles Richard Pry, was the author of a book, too, and it was called "Asleep in the Afternoon." So "Asleep in the Afternoon" is the story of "Asleep in the Afternoon."

Get it? Then perhaps we can put away the mirrors.

It is really a very amusing story—Mr. Large's or Charles Richard Pry's, have it any way you like. Mr. Pry is an unemployed engineer of a satirical turn who decides to take a crack at many things about his countrymen that have been getting under his skin for a long time. So he writes a book about Hugo Boom, a scientist, his wife Agatha, and Hugo's invention, Boom Sleep, which was a method, to quote the reviewer of the *Sunday Deliverer*, "of hypnotizing human beings by means of electrical waves and vibrations." The book turns out to be a best seller, Pry becomes famous, and England gets a laugh—as you will, too, if you read "Asleep in the Afternoon."

A masterpiece—my eyes goggled—was the way it struck the *Daily Howl*.

And the *Daily Nominee*—

Reading "Asleep in the Afternoon" was like sitting in a room with a female mosquito.

Three In One

SOHEM ASCH has combined in one book three short novels, each one with the Jewish immigrant as its subject. I do not know that they will add a great deal to his stature as a novelist or that they are expected to. The three novels were written more than fifteen years ago and, although translated into many European languages, have never appeared in

English. That is, two of them. The third, which was published in 1917 or 1918, has long been out of print in its English version. This is the story of "Uncle Moses," the longest in the collection.

Naturally the stories will seem dated. But apart from this, they are well worth your reading, if only for the warmth of Asch's feeling for his people and his perfect knowledge of them.

Fine Short Stories

IN THIS collection of short stories is some of John Steinbeck's finest work. Of the sixteen that make up the book most of them are little known. The reason is that until now they have appeared only in limited editions and at prices beyond the means of the average reader. At least three have never been published before. One other story you may remember having seen in *Esquire* about a year ago. It is that powerful one of the smalltown Southern white man and the lynching in the town square. Mike, the white man, you will remember, is on his way home after it is all over, and drops into a corner



CYNTHIA BROWN, who writes Saturday Night's "Concerning Food," is the author of "Cooking—With a Grain of Salt," reviewed this week.

saloon, where the bartender is anxious to hear from him how he feels about it.

Mike tells him. . . "Makes you feel kind of cut off and tired, but kind of satisfied, too. Like you done a good job—but tired and kind of sleepy". . . When he gets home, his wife begins to fuss. . . "You been with a woman," she accuses him. "You think I can't tell by the look on your face that you been with a woman". . . Mike laughs at her. But a moment later, as he looks at his face in the bathroom

mirror, he remembers her words. . . "By God, she was right," he thought. "That's just exactly how I do feel". . .

The story is here, as powerful, it seems to this reviewer now as it was a year ago—as it will still be powerful, no doubt, a year hence.

Steinbeck is a magnificent craftsman. Of the sixteen stories in "The Long Valley" at least three can safely be put in the class of great stories. "The Red Pony," the longest in the book and heretofore unpublished, is one of them. The rest are all excellent. This will surprise no one who remembers "Of Mice and Men." Of the genius suspected then there is unmistakable evidence now.

THIS ONE IS A BOOK

"Cooking—With a Grain of Salt," by Cynthia Brown. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.75.

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

In cooking, the classics, the books of renown, Are Beeton and Boston and Cynthia Brown.

AND of these Cynthia Brown is not only the latest but by long odds the wittiest. Somebody has observed that (1) books are intended to be read, (2) cook books are not intended to be read, therefore (3) cook books are not books. But Cynthia Brown knocks this observation on the head. Definitely her cook book is intended to be read, and definitely it is jolly good reading.

In the first place it is highly autobiographical. It adds a lot to the

interest of the chapter on Hard and Soft Drinks to learn that the author has had exactly the same painful episodes with buttermilk as you had. The tragedy of the undrawn chicken will strike home to ninety per cent of the available bosoms. And how—how almost human, and totally uncook-book-author-like, are the laments about Canadian cooks and coffee: "Decide whether you are going to have your coffee look, taste and smell like coffee every day, in which case you must make it yourself, or like China tea one day and rat poison the next, which it will certainly do if you leave it to the servants." And what a world of sadness is there in the too, too utterly true reflection: "No coffee, however delicious, ever tasted half as glorious as its smell." (Of course; "Man never is, but always to be, blest." The Greeks knew the smell of ambrosia, but only their gods the taste of it.)

This is a book review, not a cook book review—Cynthia, though a colleague, has never fed me any of her concoctions, so I shall say absolutely nothing about the recipes. Let her review them herself in her own column. All I will do is admit that the book contains recipes, about a thousand of them to judge from the index, and that they are written in business-like but not inelegant English, and are practical for people who are not millionaires. Total abstainers are requested to omit about 15 per cent of the book. Persons on a diet should omit about 40 per cent. Those who dislike sago will pass over one item. There is one item on tripe; you disguise it with parmesan cheese. Rhu-

barb with custard, says Cynthia, "is not to be borne." An excellent marmalade can be made with ripe tomatoes. There are delightful drawings by Anne Monkman.

I nearly forgot to mention that these are all SATURDAY NIGHT recipes.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Gentlemen Aren't Sissies," by Norton Hughes Jonathan. (Winston, \$1.50). A book for the young man of today who wants to be a gentleman and yet does not want to let his hard-boiled generation down. This book meets him half-way, concealing beneath a mask of half-humorous sophistication much sound and sensible advice on how to behave like a gentleman and get away with it.

"Practical Radio Writing," by Katharine Seymour and John T. W. Martin. (Longmans, Green. \$2.25). The technique of writing for broadcasting simply and thoroughly explained, with illustrative scripts. Miss Seymour was for nine years Assistant Script Editor of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Martin, originally with the N.B.C., has been for the past ten years a member of the radio staff of the advertising agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

"March to Quebec," by Kenneth Roberts. (Doubleday, Doran. \$2.25). The interest in the author's "Chronicles of Arundel" has led him to release to the public the source material on which he based his novels. "March to Quebec" is composed of the authentic journals, diaries and letters from which the vital background was drawn of the first volume in the series, "Arundel."

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FORTUNE GALLO PRESENTS

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FILM PARADE

Mussolini and the Movies

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Italian nation has now been forbidden to laugh at the Marx Brothers. According to the ultra fascist "Fenera," the boys are "the perfect example of the degenerated mentality of the Jewish race."

Only a fascist newspaper, intent on discovering geniality and rooting it out of the totalitarian state, would ascribe that particular quality to the Marx boys. In their own wild way they are almost as intense and fanatical as Il Duce himself. The real trouble seems to be that while the Italian state represents pure organization the Marx Brothers represent

pure anarchy. An Italian moviegoer, emerging from the furious chaos of "A Night at the Opera" into the broad calm suppressions of the Italian state might well feel unsettled and worried. Above the proud martial sound of Il Duce's army bands he might still catch the blare and fury of "Take Me Out to the Ball-Game"; and in a world where everyone was marching in step he might still hold the vision of the Marx boys swinging like monkeys from the opera riggings. In their own way the Marx Brothers must be almost as intolerable to Il Duce as Mr. Barney Baruch.

Now that the Marxes need no longer look for box-office returns from Italy they might let themselves go a little. How about "A Day with Il Duce" for their next opus? Groucho bestriding the totalitarian state, his cigar aloft, his glasses glittering coldly, would be something to see. And Harpo could have a wonderful time chasing pure-Aryan signoritas. After all, what have the boys got to lose?

I DON'T imagine Il Duce will like the Sycamore family of "You Can't Take It With You" a bit better than he does the Marxes. A furiously sensitive man he obviously regards nose-thumbing in whatever form it takes as being directed solely at himself. The Sycamores live in a welter of self-expression and just don't give a damn about the State. You can see that that's just the sort of notion, vague, disorganized yet nastily subversive that is likely to make a dictator mad. Somebody always seems to be picking on Il Duce.

Admirers of the play will be inclined to criticize the picture on other grounds. "You Can't Take It With You" needed very delicate handling to come out as light and flaky as the original, and Frank Capra in his direction has shown a tendency to roll the whole thing out large and flat. The picture has its funny and charming sequences—Grandfather Sycamore's baffling interview with the income tax collector, Donald Meek's innocent preoccupation with his toy bunny, some moments of engaging love-making between Jean Arthur and James Stewart and a very funny scene in jail when a female prisoner exchanges passes with the banker's wife on the assumption that the latter, all ermine and outrage, is just another lady found in. But Lionel Barrymore's wool-gathering reflections on the disadvantages of wealth didn't add anything to a theme already covered quite adequately by the title. And Edward Arnold as the banker who began by



FRENCH LANGUAGE FILM. Annabella, famed screen star, and Pierre Renoir, son of the great French painter, who appear in "La Citadelle du Silence" which will be shown at the Hollywood Theatre, Toronto, on Saturday morning, October 29. Incidental music is by Arthur Honegger and Darius Milhaud.

merging the munitions interests and ended by being merged by the Sycamores was both over-literal and improbable. If Edward Arnold was a typical big banker then I'm Shirley Temple.

The chief fault of the film version is that it insists on being plausible, with evangelical overtones. If you overlook the message however and concentrate on the odd characterizations supplied by Donald Meek, Spring Byington, Mischa Auer and at least a dozen minor players you'll find "You Can't Take It With You" very pleasant entertainment.

ing the ice in a skating palace and is so absorbed in his work that when the band plays Schubert's Serenade he abstractedly sings it right through from beginning to end at the top of his voice. Then he discovers to his modest surprise that he's been overheard by everybody in sight, including the management, and is an absolute wow. So he goes home in the end with his pockets full of money and his hard uncle is humiliated and his lovely mother weeps with happy tears. Peace, it's wonderful.

Time and Space

THE National Film Society (Toronto Branch) opened its fall season with Sacha Guitry's lively and inventive manipulation of history, "The Pearls of the Crown." The versatile M. Guitry, who wrote and directed the film also plays several parts—narrator, Francis I, Napoleon III. The story, which deals with the history of the four pearls in the British Crown, is an ingenious shuffling of the time and space elements over several hundred years and the greater part of Europe.

One of Those Things

BOBBY BREEN'S "Breaking the Ice" is just one of those things that turn up in a staff of a large life and have to be gone through for the sake of the record. Bobby here is a virtuous hook-and-eye Mennonite lad who runs away from the farm and his cruel uncle and goes to the big city to earn money for his beautiful young mother (Dolores Costello). Bobby soon gets a job sweep-

AT THE THEATRE

What a Life in High School!

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"WHAT A Life" is a comedy, not unreasonably farcical, depicting the troubles of the staff of a large American high school with a problem-boy of seventeen. The cast consists of adults and juveniles in about equal proportion, the adults being for the most part sharply-drawn though not caricatured character-types of the educational profession, with one bossy American mother, one Italian father and one detective thrown in. The chances are that the author, Clifford Goldsmith, originally took the sufferings of his problem-boy a good deal more seriously than the producer, George Abbott, and the star, Eddie Bracken, have allowed him to in this production, for there are vestiges of a genuine psychological drama; but Mr. Abbott knows his public and Mr. Bracken knows his "Brother Rat," and what they give us is an admirable evening's amusement and just a few light reflections on the sad fate of a boy who is expected to live up to the reputation of a scholastically brilliant ancestry when he really has no talent except for drawing.

The first orchid unquestionably goes to Mr. Abbott for one of the most dazzling production jobs ever seen at the Royal Alexandra. None of the players, barring Mr. Bracken, has either great experience or brilliant talents; but they are so perfectly chosen for type, so completely informed of what the director wants of them, and so thoroughly drilled for team-work, that the general effect is one continuous sparkle. The impersonation of a seventeen-year-old is exceedingly difficult, and how Mr. Abbott gets a dozen people who can both look, talk and gesture like high school kids is a mystery. (Connie

Nickerson as Barbara Pearson, president of the Juniors, is too good to be altogether credited to the producer; she must be an actress of great dexterity in her own right. And Mr. Abbott of course would not dream of claiming that he teaches Mr. Bracken all his art.) Among the adults Fraye Gilbert, Irving Morrow and Marshall Bradford as three members of the staff must at least make Mr. Abbott feel that his directorial efforts are very well rewarded.

This is a more substantial and no less amusing piece than "Brother Rat," and admirers of that comedy should attend it if only to find out how wonderfully Mr. Bracken has improved his performance of the vocal gymnastics of an adolescent whose voice, only recently "broken," returns to its high soprano pitch whenever he is in a state of excitement.

BEGINNING Monday evening, October 31, Gilbert Miller will present J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. The play was shown earlier this year in England, where it was hailed as Priestley's finest to date, and ran for over six months in London.

Mr. Miller has provided a cast of distinguished English players and a complete English production. The cast includes Wilfrid Lawson, who was seen in America as the choleric attorney in Mr. Miller's production of "Libel!"; Ernst Deutsch, Eric Portman, Lydia Sherwood, Eileen Beldon, and Harry Rousby. Lewis Allen directed, and the settings are by Laurence Irving. Mr. Priestley has been quoted as saying that it is the best cast and production that has ever been given to any of his plays.

A Filipino Butterfly

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE large Victoria Theatre in Toronto was re-opened this week for a season of grand opera by the National Opera Company of New York. It is possible only to review the opening bill, Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," in this issue, and so far as the principal roles was concerned it was one of the finest vocal renderings the writer has heard.

Puccini's work is richer in the matter of "atmosphere," and in a touching story which everyone can grasp, than most other grand operas; but good singing, as in all Puccini's works, is a primary requisite. Two outstanding singers appeared in the roles of Pinkerton and Cio-Cio San; the widely known tenor, James Melton, and a new singer of very rare promise, Enia Gonzalez, a pure-blood Filipino from far away Manila. The only other Butterfly of Oriental origin previously heard in Canada was the Japanese prima donna, Tamaki Miura, who sang the role here during the war. While no other prima donna could give the same natural effect to typically Japanese movements and poses as Miura, the voice of Mlle. Gonzalez is much more beautiful and appealing. Time and again she thrilled her listeners not only by the tender and moving quality of her tones but by the emotional power of her acting. She is better endowed than any Butterfly I have seen with

mobility of countenance.

James Melton so recently won a sensational concert success in Toronto that no one need be reminded of the beauty of his tones in such music as that of Pinkerton. He gave more vivacity and geniality to the first act than the average tenor, and the singing of the duet which ends it was beautiful. Anthony Meli, a young baritone who was impressive in several operatic roles at Massey Hall last spring, though inexperienced as an actor, gave vocal distinction to the role of Sharpless.

HAVING delayed making any announcement until Europe's war clouds had disappeared, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra now looks forward to its coming season with great enthusiasm. Under Sir Ernest MacMillan, the orchestra will open its seventeenth season of winter concerts at Massey Hall on Tuesday, October 25th. The programs will consist of the regular series of ten Tuesday evening concerts, five children's orchestral concerts, two special concerts, and the annual Christmas Box Symphony.

The program for the first concert, on October 25th, offers "The Bartered Bride" overture, by Smetana; Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony; Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, with Harold Bauer.

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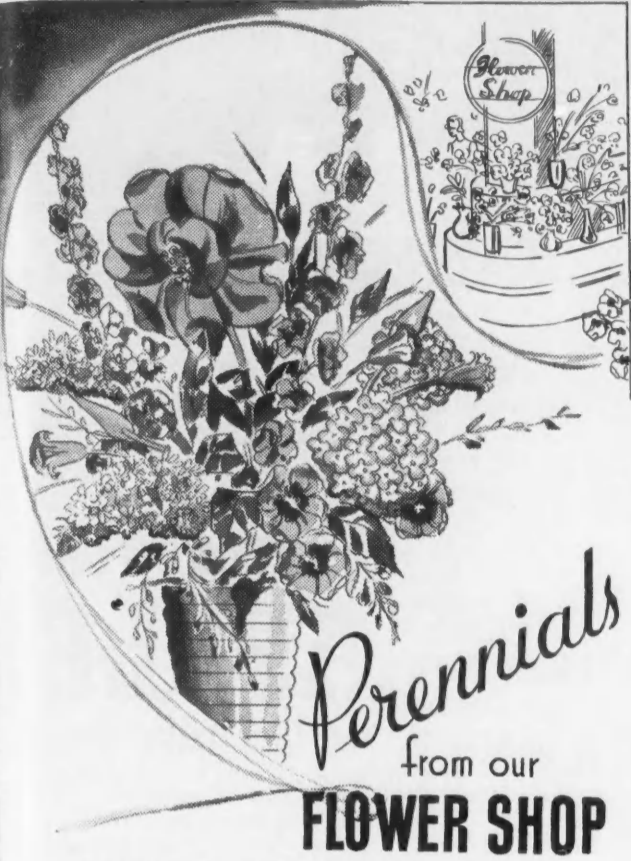
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Proms End, Recitals Begin

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE famous tenor, Richard Crooks, opened the regular season at Eaton Auditorium the other night and delighted his auditors to a degree unequalled in the past. His last appearance in Toronto was at Varsity Arena in the spring of 1937 when he was still weak after a lengthy bronchial attack, that revealed itself in his breathing, and rendered the task of singing in a hall of vast dimensions doubly difficult. In better health and in an auditorium ideally suited to the lyric voice, he was in immensely better form, and able to reveal nuances of expression absent on the former occasion. He was almost completely surrounded by an overflow audience seated on the platform, and his interpretation of a truly selective program had a delightfully intimate quality.

At its best (as on this occasion) the voice of Richard Crooks is from top to bottom flawless, and his breathing and production flawless also. Originally purely lyric in character it has developed a certain robust quality, without loss of its golden smoothness. This was demonstrated at the outset in contrasted numbers by Handel. "Where'er You Walk" was sung with the most delicate finesse, whereas "Sound an Alarm" was equally perfect in vibrant, declamatory quality. A particularly lovely interpretation was that of Bach's "If Thou Be Near." In his German group his rendering of Schubert's "Du bist die Ruh" was hardly as tender as it might have been, but his passionate singing of "Zueignung" by Richard Strauss was most impressive.

The perfection of his vocalism was especially demonstrated in "La Réve" from Massenet's "Manon," one of the most beautiful of all tenor arias. Though he sang it, for the benefit of those on the platform, with his back to the auditorium, all listeners heard every dream-like nuance. Other operatic numbers included a Lament from Cilea's "L'Arlesiana" sung with fine dramatic feeling, and Puccini's "I Lucevan le Stelle" in which he is invariably admirable. One or two of the modern songs were rather poor stuff. The words of a manuscript lyric "War Song of Donald the Black" seemed rather unsingable. But nobody could ask a more beautiful rendering than that of Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," a lyric surely destined to immortality; and another exquisite offering was Rachmaninoff's "To the Children." To what has been said of Mr. Crooks' vocalism should be added a tribute to the intelligence of his phrasing at all times.

His accompanist was Frederick Schwaucker, even better as soloist than as accompanist, and especially fine in Brahms' "Intermezzo."

Viceroyalty at Prom

THE fifth season of Promenade Symphony concerts closed in a blaze of popularity with His Excellency the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir as guests of honor. The attendance was enormous; and on that particular day His Excellency enjoyed contrasted phases of Canadian activity. Some hours earlier he had participated in a great plowing contest.

The final program took the form of an operatic concert, and in candor it must be said that it was not fairly representative of the best achievements of either orchestra or conductor. This past summer they have given many concerts of greater distinction in a musical sense. Inclusion of episodes from Wagner's "Ring" Cycle in a program mainly devoted to French and Italian "operatic gems" was a mistake. The Funeral March and Rhine Journey from

"Götterdämmerung," were accorded dull routine performances, though the "Ride of the Valkyries" showed more efficiency and zest. A suite of Dances from Smetana's "Bartered Bride" went much better, and was played with racy, rhythmic expression. The overture to "Mignon" by Ambrose Thomas was also graciously rendered.

The real feature of the concert was the appearance of the Canadian tenor Nicholas Massue, now a member of the Metropolitan Opera forces. He is a native of Varennes, near Montreal, also the birthplace of his grandfather, Hon. Marc Girard of St. Boniface. The latter was first Premier of Manitoba, whither he went in 1870 at the time of the Riel troubles and his career as lawyer and politician is deeply identified with the history of the West. Nicholas Massue is a pupil of Mario Ancona of Florence, a superb baritone in his day. In physique, bearing and vocal style young Massue is elegance personified, of the same type as Tito Schipa. His voice is of beautiful lyric quality, with plenty of substance. In breathing, diction and phrasing he is a most distinguished exponent of the Italian bel canto style. His first aria, "La Prière" from Massenet's "Le Cid," though not very interesting served to reveal Massue's splendid mastery of declamatory expression. In "Donna Mobile" and other numbers from Verdi's "Rigoletto," he was nothing short of enchanting. Unquestionably a great career lies before him.

Eileen Law, a thoroughly dependable contralto with admirable diction and full satisfying intonation, gave a sound, expressive rendering of Gluck's "Divinités du Styx." Sara Barkin, though she has a bright, true and flexible soprano voice, was rather overweighed with the prima donna stunts, "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah." Irvine Levine, always an agreeable basso, was excellent in two numbers of sure-fire popularity, the Toreador Song and Volga Boat Song. The Bach Choir, assisted by the boys of St. Thomas' Church, sang brilliantly the March and Choruses which open the Last act of "Carmen." Finally the chorus gave a stirring rendering of "Hail, Bright Abode," from the Second Act of "Tannhäuser."

New Organ Society

THE Casavant Society, a new organization, has been formed to try and put the organ on the same footing as the pianoforte and violin, as a solo concert instrument. Its President, the well known organist, Dr. Peaker, says that hitherto the conception has been too prevalent that "the organist was made by God a little lower than the sexton"; and the Society wishes to change that impression. Its campaign was begun with a recital at the Eaton Auditorium by the blind virtuoso, André Marchal of Paris. During the next few months seven more recitals by eminent Canadian organists will be heard. M. Marchal, who is 48, began his studies as a child in the French National Institute for Blind Children, and for over twenty years has been recognized as one of the foremost organists of Europe. He found himself very happy at the Eaton instrument. His program consisted mainly of the works of French masters like Dumage, Couperin, Vierne, Franck and Dupré. The brilliance and spontaneity of his execution, and the poetic lyricism of his phrasing, delighted an audience largely professional and therefore critical.

Notes of Musicians

AMONG a lengthy list of persons of achievement in many fields, who received Honorary Degrees at a recent Special Convocation of the University of Toronto, was Henri Jordan M.C. of Brantford, Ont. For two decades Mr. Jordan has been conductor of the Schubert Choir in that city, and has raised it to a pitch of excellence which has won international fame. In youth he was a pupil of two noted Canadian teachers, Dr. F. H. Torrington and T. C. Jeffers of Toronto. He also had a distinguished war career as Major of a machine gun unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Music lovers who know of the singing of the Schubert Choir will regard the degree of Doctor of Music (honoris causa) as well-bestowed.

THE Volkoff Ballet has arranged to co-operate with César Borré and the Toronto Opera Company in a series of operatic productions. The first co-operative effort will be in a production of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" at Christmas. Boris Volkoff and his wife, professionally known as Janet Baldwin, were in California this summer, where they participated as solo-dancers in Max Reinhardt's production of Goethe's "Faust" in Hollywood Bowl. The ballets were in charge of Madame Volkoff's teacher, Adolph Bohm.

It is the aim of Boris Volkoff to create in Canada a genuine repertory ballet, developed along the lines of modern choreography, in which he is expert. His efforts have been limited in the past by the fact that his forces were confined to girls and children, for whom he has devised charming entertainments. Lacking a corps of adult male dancers he could not create a real repertory of the higher order; but he has now a group of youths in training which will enable him to reach out for better things.

MINA GRANT, a young Montreal soprano, gave a very distinguished recital program at the Heliconian Club recently, with Doris Kilham at the piano. Her voice is of good quality, and her style and phras-



HAROLD BAUER, pianist, who will play Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto at the opening concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, October 25.

ing bespeak a genuinely musical approach to the task of interpretation. So far as program-content is concerned her selections were exceptional. She specializes in German Lieder and Finnish folk-songs; and Brahms and Palmgren were therefore the song-writers most fully represented on her program. But she sang with equal taste and musical appreciation the lyrics of many other composers from Purcell to Mednikoff.

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Deposits of \$1,000 or less—most of them much less—are owned by 3,770,000 out of Canada's 4,084,000 savings depositors. The total of all bank savings deposits in Canada is nearly \$1,584,000,000; the average savings deposit in a bank is only \$387.

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Craven "A" are so cool, so fresh, so wonderfully smooth to the throat! You will find their natural cork-tip prevents your fingers from becoming stained and protects your lips.

In the "easy-access" inner foil pack and sealed fresh in moisture-proof cellophane.
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ALSO IN TINS 50 for 60c.

Same Price as in England.



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Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

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SAVE YOUR
FINGERS!

On any iron
in use this
area is HOT...
that is why
IRONMASTER
heat control
is up here
ALWAYS
COOL

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and heat
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thumb-tip—marked "Silk," "Wool,"
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Control holds exact heat selected—no more,
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Button-level all around the iron. Handle
comfortable to either hand. IRONMASTER
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Beauty and efficiency combined. Toast
as you like it, every time. Set it for
light, medium, etc. Toasts both sides
2 slices at once. Entirely automatic.
Patented Double-Thermostat timing
device—best automatic control made
—shuts off current and signal light
when toast is done. Keeps toast hot
till wanted. SILENT, no clock-work.

Sunbeam MIXMASTER

Save time and labour and prepare meals
more economically by using this modern
helper. It makes ingredients go further;
does all the tiring arm-ache jobs; does mix-
ing, beating, mashing, etc. more evenly and
in less time. Full power on all 10 speeds—
just the right speed for every purpose. Per-
fect results every time.

Most efficient juice extractor. 12 other
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Two colour combinations: black and white,
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KEEP TOILET
BOWLS
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LIKE NEW



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easily. You don't have to scrub the bowl. Don't even
touch it with your hands.

Just sprinkle in a little Sani-Flush (follow direc-
tions on the can). Then flush the toilet. Film vanishes.
Stains go. The porcelain gleams like the day it was
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for cleaning auto radiators (directions on can). Sold
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30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed
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Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

THE LONDON LETTER

This "Peace, Not Without Honor"

By P.O.D.

London, October 3.

RELIEVED? Oh, of course, im-
mensely relieved! Happy about
it? Well, no, not particularly—not
all of us, at any rate. The country,
a good part of it, seems to be feel-
ing rather like a Russian baron of
the old days, who had saved himself
from the pursuing wolves by chuck-
ing a poor relation to them off the
sledge. No repentance, you under-
stand, but decidedly worried. After
a while one is apt to run out of
poor relations. And then—well, then
the wolves might fix their nasty,
leering eyes on one's own plump pro-
portions. Not a nice thought!

This is not to say that Mr. Cham-
berlain was wrong. Neither is it to
detract in any way from the heroic
persistence with which this aged
man fought for peace, enduring
fatigue, tremendous anxiety, and—
let us be frank about it!—a great
deal of personal indignity.

Not with a light heart does the
Prime Minister of Great Britain go,
practically with his hat in his hand,
to such a man as Adolf Hitler. And
Hitler did nothing to make that ap-
proach any easier. His remark at
Godesberg, after France and Great
Britain had accepted his terms, that
he had never really expected them to
do it, will surely go down in history
as one of the crass and cynical bru-
talities of international negotiation.

Bismarck, at his most Prussian,
would have been incapable of it.

"Boys, I didn't think you could
stomach them." It is the new diplo-
macy.

That remark must have taken a
bit of hard swallowing. So must a
good many of the other things said
and the conditions laid down there
and at Munich. But Mr. Cham-
berlain hung on to his purpose—and his
temper—and finally peace was
achieved. Peace of a sort, and for
a while.

"Peace with honor," said Mr.
Chamberlain on his return—presum-
ably in quotation of Disraeli.

"Peace not without honor" were,
I believe, Disraeli's actual words,
when he returned from that other
conference in Germany just sixty
years ago, and spoke from the same
window in Downing Street to the
cheering crowd.

"Lord Salisbury and I have
brought you back peace, and a peace,
I hope, not without honor."

"Not without honor"—that, I
think, seems to fit the present situa-
tion better than the more familiar
version which Mr. Chamberlain him-
self used. But perhaps if we let it
go at "peace"—quite plain, without
any trimmings—it would be better
still.

The Morning After

NOW that the cheering and the
waving and the God-bless-you-
sir's are over—and they seemed to
die down with a somewhat startling
suddenness—people are beginning to
look around them, with the sort of
depressed sobriety that comes the
morning after, and grimly take
stock of the situation.

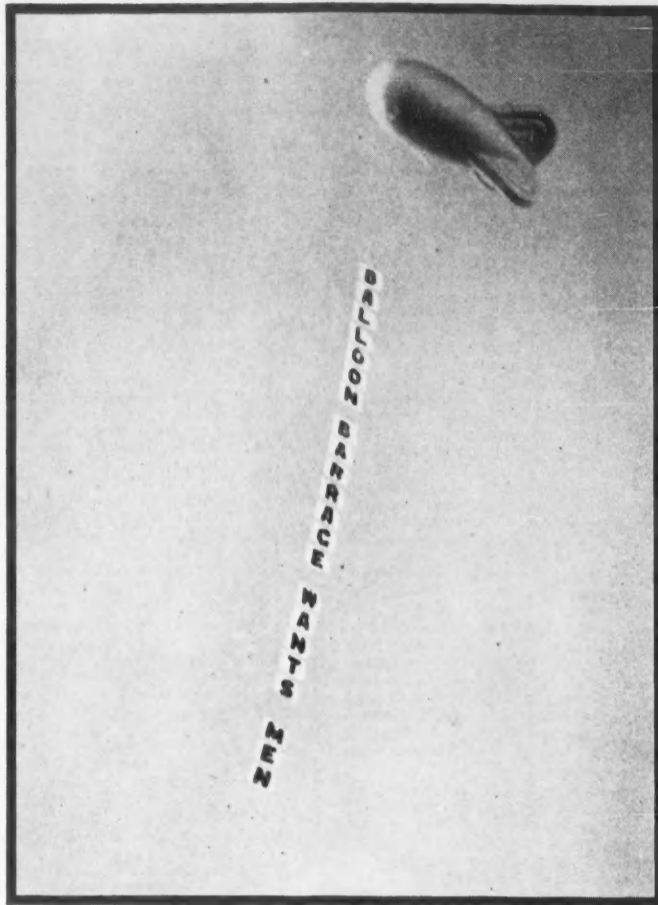
The odd thing about it is that the
more it changes, the more it seems
to be the same old situation. Hitler
is once more talking in a big, vague,
but menacing way about the im-
mense destinies of the German race
—the Aryan part of it, of course.

Mussolini is sticking out the famous
jaw and warning the world that he
might start something almost any
moment—any moment that looked
really good for starting. Once a
tough baby, always a tough baby,
it seems.

The Poles and Hungarians are also
beating themselves on their hairy
chests and bellowing challenges from
their corner of the European jungle.

In Spain, in China—but what's the
good of dragging all that in?

In Great Britain, of course, we
are at peace, and going to stay at



NO LET UP IN PREPARATION. The Royal Air Force has adopted the
above novel advertising scheme to secure recruits for its "Balloon Barrage".
This elaborate scheme for the protection of London consists of surrounding
the metropolis with balloon-supported trip wires for hostile aircraft.

peace. We know it because Mr.
Chamberlain has said so. He has
even signed a paper to that effect
with Herr Hitler. But we're "fond-
lin" our ammunition," as Mr.
Dooley used to say of his meetings
with Doherty—that, if I remember
well, was the name of his pet enemy.
They used to sidle past each other,
smiling genially but neither of them
willing to turn his back, and each of
them carrying half-a-brick carefully
concealed in his coat-tails. We're
fondling ours.

PEACE? Oh, shure! But the
trenches in the London parks are
not to be filled in—only covered over.
And people are being warned not to
fill the trenches in their gardens
either. Gardeners are sure to find
them useful, they are coyly re-
minded.

The gas-masks, too. They are to
be put carefully away in special
boxes, which are to be provided.
They also, it seems, might come in
handy some day.

And the billeting—the plans for
that are to be carried out in detail,
just as if they might be required
next week, or the week after. All
arrangements are to be completed,
so that, if necessity arose, the three
millions or so of London's surplus
population—surplus for purposes of
defence—could be spread about in
the surrounding countryside in two
or three days.

Still, we are not at war, and I
suppose we should be grateful. We
have been let off for a while at any
rate. Almost any peace, however
expensively purchased, is better than
no peace. And every day of respite
is a day gained for reflection—for
dictators, and also for the people
governed by them, who may well be
asking themselves what they are
getting out of it all.

There is also Economic Necessity,
that "old man of the sea," who has
finally broken the back of nearly
every dictator in the world's history.
A lot of things can happen. We can
only go on hoping. But it cannot
be said that the immediate prospect
is exactly a rosy one.

Conversation Killer

IT MAY be that the reader is just
as tired of reading about war as
I am of writing about it—or even a
little tired, perhaps. But the curse
of these war-scares—one of the
minor curses—is that they seem to
leave hardly anything else to talk
about.

Even the famous English reluctance
to look unpleasant facts in the face,
and refusal to discuss them unless
driven to it, have been broken down
at last. Complete strangers during
the height of the crisis would lean
over your shoulder to read the head-
lines in your paper, and then ask you
what you thought of it all—which
really meant that they wanted to
tell you what they thought about it.
And how they would!

In the great days of Prohibition
and the boot-leggers, people used to
say that booze had killed conversa-
tion. Your friends could talk of
nothing but the booze they had had,
the booze they were hoping to have,
or the booze they were themselves
brewing down in the cellar. And un-
less you elung to the furniture and
the bannisters and screamed for help,
they would take you right down and
make you taste the stuff—pushing
aside a nice thick coating of brownish
scum with the ladle.

Well, the war-preparations have
been rather like that for the past
week or so in England. Half the
people you met seemed to be busy
doing A.R.P. work, and the other
half to be having A.R.P. work done
to them. Lord, the number of per-
sons who insisted on telling about

their gas-masks, and their experi-
ences having them fitted, and how
uncomfortable they were, and how
absurd they made them look!—which
last was not nearly the achievement
a good many of them imagined.

The Lovely Shelters

IF YOU called on a friend, he was
like as not to take you out into
the back-yard and show you the
hidey-hole he had dug for himself
there. Lucky if he didn't hand you
a spade, and suggest that a little
spell of work with it before dinner
was a grand thing for the appetite!
Or, if it wasn't that, it was the lovely
gas-proof room he had rigged up for
himself and the family down in the
cellar. And you had to go and in-
spect it, and have the beauty and
completeness of its arrangements
explained to you in complete detail.

There was no use rushing off to the
country to get away from it all, for
everyone there was talking about the
horrors of billeting, and how many
compulsory guests they were likely
to have thrust upon them, and
whether it mightn't be better to in-
vite Cousin Ethel and her two awful
brats of children, and poor Uncle
Gerald and that perfectly poisonous
wife of his, and so fill up the house.
Considering the tortured apprehen-
sion with which English people in-
vite relatives for even a week-end,
that will give you some idea of how
desperate they had become.

Oh, well, let us hope we shall get
a little rest from it now, and that
there will be other things to think
about and write about. "Nothing
ever happens but the unreadable,"
said Oscar Wilde. It was certainly
true of last week. A lot happened,
but it was all the sort of thing that
should be shouted through mega-
phones and loud-speakers. A lot of
it was.

TRAVELERS

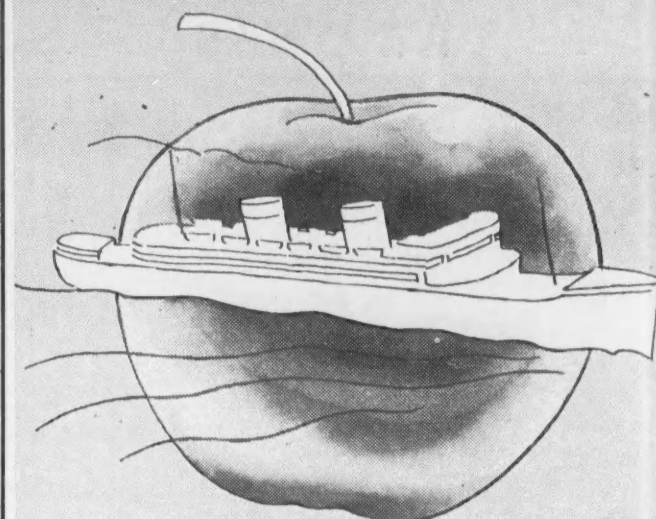
Mrs. D. M. Hogarth of Toronto,
who left for England some weeks
ago to take her daughter to school,
has sailed for Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Gill and their
family, have returned to Ottawa from
their summer residence at Aylmer,
Que.

Mrs. Arthur Britton has returned
to Toronto from her summer house
at Muskoka.



MUSEUM LECTURER. Miss Ruth
M. Home, M.A., Lecturer at the Royal
Ontario Museum who has just returned
from Europe where she spent the
summer studying under a Carnegie
Travel-in-Aid Scholarship.
—Photo by Ronny Jaques.



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FOR OVERSEAS FRIENDS

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and tender texture. Your
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3 tins 2s sqt. AYLME Heavy
Syrup FRUITS FOR SALAD
3 tins 2s sqt. AYLME Heavy
Syrup RED RASPBERRIES

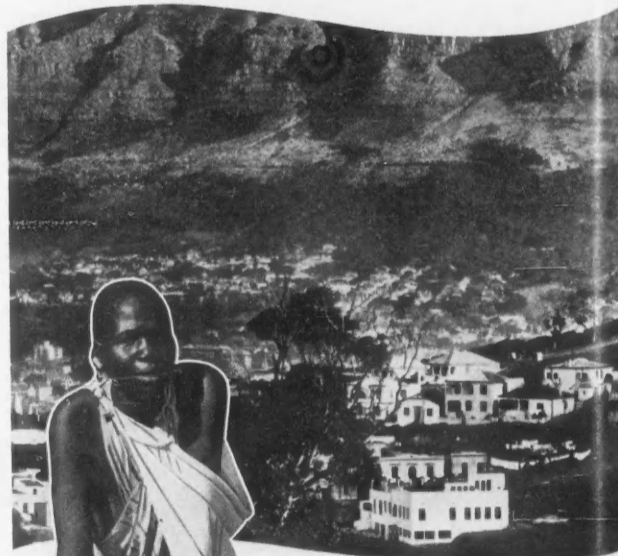
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Northern Ireland, (country points
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